

Asia's challenge

If anyone thought the collapse of Saigon and Phnom Penh to the communists would end upheaval and conflict in Indo-China, or not have repercussions throughout Asia, events are proving him gravely mistaken. The communist revolution has yet to play itself out there. Where it will stop geographically is not certain. But, not surprisingly, the communists are pressing their advantage.

In neighboring Laos there is fighting again and the fragile coalition government faces imminent collapse.

Cambodia, for its part, is in the throes of a large-scale revolution aimed at "purifying" the populace. Millions of Cambodians were evacuated from the cities into the countryside. Foreigners who finally got out of Phnom Penh tell chilling stories of brutality, terror and the sheer "madness" of the exodus. As Sydney Schanberg of the New York Times wrote in his dramatically forceful, poignant dispatches:

"That view of the future of Cambodia — as a possibly flexible place even under communism, where changes would not be extreme and ordinary folk would be left alone — turned out to be a myth."

It is not necessary to be panicked by these developments. There is bound to be internal instability in Indo-China as the communists reorganize society and restructure power, just as there was in China after 1949. At the moment South Vietnam alone seems to be calm and without visible bloodshed, but tensions could well be simmering beneath the surface. The point is that communism is extending its frontiers and it would be dangerous not to recognize the potential political and social impact this will have on the rest of the world.

As the nations of Asia grope for a new

stability, it goes without saying the United States must do nothing to suggest it is weakening in its commitments in the region. President Ford has reassured Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, and others that U.S. policy is unchanged. Congress, too, is backing away from any early call for a withdrawal of American troops in Europe or Korea. It is also leaving the administration's defense budget largely intact. This is wise. Moscow, Peking, and others must not be led to think that because of the debacle in Southeast Asia the U.S. is reluctant to act.

But while America must maintain a bold posture it is equally obvious that a lot of rethinking has to be done about where Asia's security arrangements go from here. In the short range it is not likely that Congress will agitate for a pullout of American forces in Korea but it is certain to address the question later. The predominant public mood after Vietnam is that the U.S. must never again commit its forces to a land war in Asia and that it will give military help only to nations willing and able to fight their own battle.

If President Ford and his Secretary of State do not begin tackling this question in an innovative way, the U.S. may confront another "Vietnam" in Korea at some future point.

The reassurances to the nations of Asia have been given. So much for that. Now is the time to sit down with Asian leaders, to hear out their perceptions of future needs and requirements, and to begin working out with them the kind of security arrangements which will best enable them to meet any challenges ahead. The developments in Indo-China are cause for concern and sadness; they should not be the trigger for despair and panic.

Sea law in a needy world

None of the more graphic events of the day means more to mankind's future than the prosaic process of deciding how to use, rather than abuse, the seas. For a world demanding more and more food and minerals the rich storehouse of the seas, vast as it is, has to be husbanded wisely and justly. It would be devastating if a heedless oceanic resource race were to develop because of the slowness with which the UN Law of the Sea Conference has been working toward agreement.

The session just ended in Geneva was not a "failure," as headlined. The leader of the United States delegation saw some substantial progress such as the "important procedural result" of draft treaty texts as a basis for debate when the conference resumes next March in New York. There has been a welcome spirit of moving forward rather than obstructing what is, after all, an enormously ambitious and complicated task of creating world law.

Nevertheless, the longer disagreement lasts the more the temptation for the U.S., Soviet

Union, and other industrialized countries to begin the exploitation of the seabed which the UN has designated the common heritage of mankind. Such unilateral action would defy a General Assembly resolution of 1969 against laying claim to such resources in the absence of an international law-of-the-sea authority.

One of the sticking points now is whether such a body should have all the rights and control sought by the developing countries or the limitations sought by developed countries. There is an emerging consensus on such other matters as establishing national sovereignty to 12 miles offshore and economic jurisdiction to 200 miles.

It is vital to broaden the area of consensus, through such means as interim regional meetings, by the time of the next session. Without definite progress, some fears expressed in Geneva may sadly be fulfilled — that there will be a return to national adventuring, the formation of blocs and cartels, and other setbacks to the international good.

A time for Indo-American friendship

It is saddening that at a time of change and uncertainty in Asia, the United States and India are moving toward an antagonistic relationship. The two most populous democracies could develop a warm mutuality of interest and cooperation.

Yet Washington's new ambassador in New Delhi, William Scarb, expresses doubt there can be much progress in relations in light of the recent wave of anti-American comments. Prime Minister Gandhi, for instance, referring to U.S. plans for a naval base at Diego Garcia, spoke recently of the "threat from the sea," a statement patently absurd. And India has not concealed its self-satisfaction at Mao's victory in Indo-China.

Some of the Indian abuse has domestic motivations. Mrs. Gandhi is preparing for an election next year, and her "threat from the sea" comment was probably made to justify keeping a state of emergency to restrain dissident activity.

At the same time India is still fussing about Washington's decision to lift its embargo on

U.S. arms sales to the subcontinent. The administration's denial that it is considering such sales is a welcome statement, but the subcontinent and does not intend to build up Pakistan as a rival client.

How to eliminate the undercurrent of strain in Indian-U.S. relations is hard to know, but surely keeping tempers under control is a way to start. Former U.S. envoy in India Daniel Moynihan observes that public utterances by high officials of "third-world" countries should not be taken too seriously for they are often at variance with their private comments and actions. Indians may rail at U.S. "imperialism" but they still send their children to American schools.

At the moment there are a few encouraging signs that Mrs. Gandhi may be backing off from her hard stance. Washington, for its part, has signaled that it would like to reschedule a meeting of the joint commission on cultural, economic and scientific cooperation. This is a new commission set up during Henry Kissinger's visit to New Delhi; it never got off the ground because India cancelled its

'Sir Walter Raleigh just had it the wrong way around, Ma'



Uncle Sam signals 'no retreat!'

By Joseph C. Harsch

Free at last from its Southeast Asia obsession, the Government of the United States is turning its attention to the long neglected but urgent problems of its relations with Europe.

The turn is two years behind schedule. Nineteen seventy-three was originally to have been "the year of Europe." But at last President, Secretary of State, and Congress are all doing the things which need doing.

The Senate has voted in favor of lifting the ban on delivery of American arms to Turkey. True, the vote was narrow, 41-40. That measured the reluctance of the Greek lobby in Congress to move without having in sight an important Turkish concession to the Greeks on Cyprus. And the House of Representatives still has to act on the recommendation to end the arms ban. But the Senate vote eases the way for Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to negotiate with the Turks over Cyprus.

Also the House of Representatives has suddenly and massively decided that this is no time to be cutting down the number of American troops deployed overseas. The pending proposal was to bring home 70,000 of the 416,500 Americans who are presently stationed overseas. The vote was 311 against the troop cut to only 95 in favor. A year ago the same proposal was defeated by 240 to 163.

Secretary Kissinger has been in Europe this past week for several purposes besides approaching the Turks about Cyprus. He also went to West Berlin as a pointed reminder to the Soviets that the United States is committed to the independence of that city. The

*Please turn to Page 13

Readers write

'A bulldozer for Jerusalem'

John Cooley's scurrilous report "A bulldozer battle for Jerusalem" is replete with anti-Israel canards charging eviction of Arab residents from East Jerusalem, demolition of ancient "family homes," and the undermining of Arab buildings by archeological excavations.

On the archeological excavations: Much of the excavation around Jerusalem's Temple Mount was begun while Jerusalem was under Jordanian administration and many of the current archeological studies are extensions of those excavations.

Cooley accepts Arab allegations that Israeli "tunnels" have undermined several Arab buildings, but according to the May, 1974, report of Prof. Raymond Lemaire, the UNESCO director-general's representative for Jerusalem, "no major work has been

carried out in the tunnels" and "Many of the houses cleared by the Government were dilapidated and built in the holy Western Wall. In 1968, 41 residents of the Jewish and the Quarters of the Old City thanked Mayor Teddy Kollek for the 'human care which was extended to us, which was profoundly and which afforded us families more decent alternative solutions.'"

Washington

Readers who have been between correspondent John Cooley of what is happening in Jerusalem conflicting account in a letter from Davis, identified as "Director of Near East Research, Inc.," may wish to know that Mr. Davis's agency is a registered lobbyist in Washington in favor of Israel.

Mr. Davis protests that it was not City alums which his employers cleared good place for them to start. The clearance would have been the areas of Tel Aviv and West Jerusalem human beings are living in conditions suffered only by animals. Instead, he chose to utterly destroy the Magharab.

The National Geographic magazine (December, 1967): "The Israeli attempt to find or provide lodgings for the people. For a long time, the Israeli government has been wandering pitifully around the streets of homes and most possessions. The River, a few cadres of refugees, compensation? None whatever."

Norman F. Bacon, The American Palestine Company, Southbury, Conn.

Bribe scandal smears U.S. oil firms

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The mushrooming disclosures of multimillion-dollar bribes and payoffs to various Latin American officials by several United States companies threaten serious repercussions for U.S. business all over the hemisphere.

"We could be in for the worst jousting we have ever received," a high official of a U.S. firm with interests in almost every Latin American country said privately.

Already there is new talk of expropriation of various United States firms.

Many U.S. businessmen are concerned that the investigations now under way will escalate into a political vendetta in individual countries with which hunt characteristics in which opposition politicians and foreign firms will be severely tarnished.

Peru already has ordered the token nationalization of Gulf Oil properties for "notorious immoral conduct," even though there is no evidence of any payments made by Gulf in Peru. In fact, Gulf's operation in Peru is small — 13 service stations and a small-scale distribution network for products produced by the state oil enterprise, Gulf in Peru is estimated to be worth less than half a million dollars.

But the Peruvian action is seen widely as a harbinger of new problems for U.S. companies.

*Please turn to Page 13

Momentous market decision

What will make a Briton's mind up

By Francis Renny

London

Britain in Europe, or Get Britain Out — that is the question. Whether it's better to suffer the slings and arrows of the economic crisis inside the European Community, or take up arms against the Common Market and by opposing end it.

Unlike Hamlet, John Bull has been set a deadline. On Thursday, June 5th, he must walk into the polling booth and put his mark against one proposition or the other. What will make his mind up? What are the real issues? What will the repercussions be?

For a start, there has never been anything like this referendum before. Britain has no entrenched constitution — parliament can vote to do anything it pleases — but if there were a written constitution, the referendum would almost certainly be unconstitutional. It has always been believed in the past that Englishmen sent M.P.s to Westminster not to represent them, but to govern them as those M.P.s thought best through the exercise of their own unfettered judgment.

To a large extent rigid party discipline of a kind that would seem intolerable to U.S. congressmen has already fettered that judgment. But to maintain that "the People" rather than Parliament is sovereign seems, in the eyes of most constitutional scholars, an entirely new departure.

Most commentators agree that the referendum would never, in fact, have been held had not Harold Wilson been incapable of raising enough votes in his own party to stay in the Market. He could hardly have continued in office relying on the votes of the Conservative opposition (most of which supports the Britain In Europe campaign). So Wilson was obliged to go over the heads of the Labour Party (whose executive committee backs Get Britain Out) and to hold what amounts to a

personal re-election campaign, without the inconvenience of having to resign first.

The fiction is that, when the People have spoken, Labour will reunite and carry on in brotherhood and peace. But this seems hardly possible. Pro-marketiers like Home Secretary Roy Jenkins and Consumer Affairs minister Shirley Williams have already made it clear they cannot remain in an administration that quits Europe. On the other hand it is impossible to see how Britain can integrate with the Common Market economy if Industries Secretary Tony Benn and Trade Secretary Michael Foot — both passionate anti-marketiers — stay at their posts. Harold Wilson will have to play the craftiest hand of a long and crafty career if he is to come out of this game with his shirt on.

A good many ruling-class Britons believe that the best reasons for keeping Britain in Europe are political and diplomatic. They argue that Europe must be united to preserve peace and democracy, to stand up to Russia and the United States, and — through its courts and charters — to resist the state encroachments upon individual liberty that left-wing Labour members are trying to push forward.

But most of the public argument is about the effects of the Common Market upon British trade and employment. Anti-marketiers claim that far from easing British goods into Europe and drawing European capital into Britain, the reverse has happened. They also claim that Brussels has "stolen" the sovereignty of the House of Commons (that same sovereignty which, oddly, the anti-marketiers are truncating with their referendum). Most of all, they claim that European competition is costing British jobs — and the preservation of jobs at all costs is the top objective of the British left.

*Please turn to Page 13

Ford and Mao: a warmer embrace?

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Ford administration is interested in establishing full diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China when the President visits Peking in the fall. But no final decision has yet been taken; and when it is taken, its nature could depend very much on what happens in Southeast Asia in the weeks ahead — and on China's role there.

Since former President Nixon's visit to China in 1972, mainland China and the U.S. have maintained diplomatic liaison offices in each other's capital. This arrangement left unimpaired the full and formal diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the Chinese Nationalist Government on Taiwan. This continued recognition by the U.S. of the Nationalists on Taiwan puts a brake on the development of any closer association between Washington and Peking.

There are two arguments, according to a well-informed source in Washington, why President Ford believes he must aim sooner rather than later for full diplomatic relations with Peking (and the inevitable accompanying downgrading of the U.S. Embassy in Taipei to perhaps a liaison office). These are:

1. The desirability of bringing this about while Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai are still at the helm in China, since only these two veteran figures could probably sell to the rest of the Chinese leadership the hoped-for compromise whereby the U.S. would maintain most of its links with Taiwan and still be allowed to open a full embassy in Peking.

2. The need to complete any downgrading of Taiwan by the U.S. before the presidential election year of 1976. Anything that Mr. Ford's right-wing Republican critics could represent as a sell-out of the Chinese Nationalists might prove a potent weapon in their efforts to discredit him.

As recently as May 7, Mr. Ford said at a news conference that among his aims in the wake of events in Indo-China was "to reaffirm our commitments to Taiwan." Presumably, then, he would seek to keep operative the U.S.

*Please turn to Page 13



The Great Wall of China: symbol of a past isolation

By John Quincy

NEWS

Asia	13, 14, 15
Europe	3, 4
Indo-China	9
Latin America	7
Middle East	8
Oceans	5
Soviet Union	6
United States	10, 11, 12

FEATURES

Arts	21
Chess	18
Children	24
Commentary	31
Editorial	32
Education	19
Financial	18
Home	24
Home Forum	28, 29
Opinion	30
People	25
Science	20
Translations	26, 27
Travel	22, 23

TOKYO TODAY

In a visit to the Japanese capital, Monitor chief photographer Gordon N. Converse discovers cleaner air, Western-style hairdos, and Kentucky Fried Chicken. See his impressions and pictures of Tokyo on page 16.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded in 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

Editor: John Hughes
Manager: Zaida Hildesheim
Assistant Editor: Stephen Webb

Published daily except Sundays, Holidays in the U.S.A. and Western International Edition (available outside of North America only) is published on Wednesdays in the North American Edition and material prepared exclusively for the International Edition.

Subscription Rates: North American Edition - One year \$40, six months \$24, three months \$12, single copy \$10. International Edition - One year \$25, six months \$12.50, three months \$6.25, single copy \$5 (U.S.).

Business mail postage paid at New York, N.Y. and at additional mailing offices.

Postmaster: Send address changes to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, P.O. Box 1000, New York, N.Y. 10108.

Advertising rates upon application. Write advertising to: Advertising Department, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, P.O. Box 1000, New York, N.Y. 10108.

For best service, changes of address should be received four weeks in advance. Changes are made for two weeks or more at a time.

Advertising rates upon application. Write advertising to: Advertising Department, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, P.O. Box 1000, New York, N.Y. 10108.

For best service, changes of address should be received four weeks in advance. Changes are made for two weeks or more at a time.

Advertising rates upon application. Write advertising to: Advertising Department, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, P.O. Box 1000, New York, N.Y. 10108.

For best service, changes of address should be received four weeks in advance. Changes are made for two weeks or more at a time.

Advertising rates upon application. Write advertising to: Advertising Department, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, P.O. Box 1000, New York, N.Y. 10108.

For best service, changes of address should be received four weeks in advance. Changes are made for two weeks or more at a time.

Advertising rates upon application. Write advertising to: Advertising Department, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, P.O. Box 1000, New York, N.Y. 10108.

For best service, changes of address should be received four weeks in advance. Changes are made for two weeks or more at a time.

Advertising rates upon application. Write advertising to: Advertising Department, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, P.O. Box 1000, New York, N.Y. 10108.

For best service, changes of address should be received four weeks in advance. Changes are made for two weeks or more at a time.

Advertising rates upon application. Write advertising to: Advertising Department, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, P.O. Box 1000, New York, N.Y. 10108.

For best service, changes of address should be received four weeks in advance. Changes are made for two weeks or more at a time.

Advertising rates upon application. Write advertising to: Advertising Department, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, P.O. Box 1000, New York, N.Y. 10108.

For best service, changes of address should be received four weeks in advance. Changes are made for two weeks or more at a time.

Advertising rates upon application. Write advertising to: Advertising Department, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, P.O. Box 1000, New York, N.Y. 10108.

For best service, changes of address should be received four weeks in advance. Changes are made for two weeks or more at a time.

Advertising rates upon application. Write advertising to: Advertising Department, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, P.O. Box 1000, New York, N.Y. 10108.

For best service, changes of address should be received four weeks in advance. Changes are made for two weeks or more at a time.

FOCUS

Napoleon wins at Waterloo

By Lance Carden

Last week, commanding Germany's World War II forces on the eastern front, Massachusetts Institute of Technology undergraduate Steve Simmons soundly defeated the Russian Army.

Such surprises are not unusual to the computer science major, who says Napoleon wins the board game of "Waterloo" about 80 percent of the time.

Steve and his friends at the MIT Strategic Games Society are part of a booming U.S. market for games that simulate historic warfare.

Sales of these games, estimated at about 62,000 in 1964, rose to an estimated 330,000 in 1972. Industry sources say more than 500,000 were sold in fiscal 1974 — despite the recession.

War games are not for everyone. Much more complicated and detailed than "Monopoly," they can take many hours, even days, to play.

In one of the most popular of the revolutionary new games, players assume the identity of magicians, clerics, or fighting men before descending into an imaginary subterranean labyrinth on a quest for treasure guarded by dragons, specters, sorcerers, and trolls.

Called "Dungeons and Dragons," this

excursion into a world of Tolkienesque creatures is played according to a three-volume set of rules. For thousands of young enthusiasts, such imaginative fantasy and science fiction environments have temporarily eclipsed their interest in historically realistic war games like "Stalingrad," "Gettysburg," and "Panzer Blitz."

Donald Greenwood, new products manager for Avalon Hill in Baltimore, talks about a war game "explosion," noting that in 1968 there were only some two dozen games on the market — now there are "virtually hundreds." He says the hobby is entering a new "imaginative phase."

"Dungeons and Dragons" is "not really a game, or even a simulation, but an imagination trip," he says.

Although most of the new fantasy games have come from small companies, even Avalon Hill — the first and largest of strategic game manufacturers — is negotiating with a popular science-fiction writer for the right to base a new game, "Starship Trooper," on his novels.

Among other companies taking advantage of the growing interest in new types of strategic games is Simulation Publications, Inc. (SPI) of New York, a firm that marketed a game called "Star Force" in 1973. "Sinal," based on hypothetical

Middle East conflict, is already on the market.

At least two more Middle East games on the SPI drawing boards — including "The Oil War" that will feature foreign take-over of Persian Gulf oil fields. "Sorcerer," the initial SPI model fantasy offering, will be released this summer and include the use of magic "which would use any other weapon," one official explained.

The proliferation of commercially available strategic games also benefits devotees of traditional warfare simulations.

Dr. Clifford L. Snyder Jr., a mechanical engineering professor at the University of Maryland, began playing naval war games during World War II. Until a few years ago he had only two or three games on the market from which to choose. Now, he says, there are at least 20 — possibly 25 — in the market, he says.

SPI officials estimate that 90 percent of those buying their games are middle-class males — some 50 percent between the ages of 18 and 28, and 10 percent are in the military service.

Howard Barasch, managing editor of SPI's trade magazine, Strategy and Tactics, says the company has been contacted by U.S. Army officials interested in a special SPI game in officers' training school at Ft. Benning, Georgia.

Sheffield cold-shoulders Europe

By Francis Renny

For more than three hundred years this South Yorkshire city, set in a natural basin at the foot of the Pennines, has been synonymous with the best in British cutlery, tools and special steels. In spite of this, it has some of the cleanest air in England, for its anti-pollution laws are rigorously enforced and its furnaces belch no smoke. The smoke over Sheffield today comes from a political battle.

Some Sheffield companies export as much as 50 percent of their output to the sophisticated markets of Western Europe. The steady reduction of tariff barriers since Britain joined the Common Market two and a half years ago, has undoubtedly helped them.

VIEW FROM BRITAIN

The managers of Sheffield industry are virtually unanimous that it would be a disaster if Britons voted, in their referendum on June 5th, to quit the Market. Tariffs would undoubtedly be re-erected against them, and there is no other market available for such advanced products.

But down on the workshop floor of the same factories, trade union officials are mostly on the opposite side. To them the very fact that their employers favor the Market is suspicious. The British Labour movement tends to view the European Community as an extension of the "Common Market" — a market, beyond its natural span of years, and to postpone the spread of socialism.

No one should conclude from this that the British worker is eager to join Moscow's flock behind the electrified barbed-wire curtain. British socialism is in many ways much older than Marx, going back to the Chartist movement of the 1830s and even to the egalitarian slogan of the 14th-century peasants' revolt "When Adam delved and Eve span, Who was then the gentleman?" Perhaps the driving force of British socialism today is the fear of unemployment, and the assertion that the duty of government is to keep every worker in his job, whether or not it makes economic sense.

Even if he works at a loss, it is argued, that is almost bound to be cheaper than having Social Security hand out unemployment pay.

So whenever an antiquated industry runs into difficulties and is threatened with clo-



British workers

Efficient or not, does the state owe them a living?

sure, the unions' response tends to be: "Let the state take it over and preserve our jobs!" The Common Market, with its free internal competition and its rules and regulations administered from Luxembourg and Brussels, is seen as a threat to the freedom of a British socialist government to nationalise whatever it wants to and to protect ailing industries with tariffs.

One leader of the Engineering Workers Union told this reporter:

"Neglect by management has led to serious under investment in our plants. The Germans in particular have much more modern equipment than we have. Our only hope now is government money, and if the government provides the cash it is entitled to control the industry. But while all this is going on — until we are ready to compete on equal terms with the foreigners — we need protection. Imports from abroad must be kept out. And that is precisely what we cannot do as members of the Common Market. So our movement is saying GBO — Get Britain Out!"

On the other side of the wall, a senior steel executive retorted: "That's the very way to

make British industry even flabbier than already — shield it from competition. We can't earn a living by selling our tools and machinery to each other, we've got to export. That's why we've got to get out of Europe. I say KBI — Keep Britain In."

Union leaders hotly deny that they are isolationists. "Little Englanders" is a derogatory response to a foreigner who is half a brick at him. They insist they are deeply about the Third World, and about the "Rich men's club of Europe."

And yet the visitor can sense in a place like Sheffield a sense of self-sufficiency, a failure to sense that Western Europe really matters. Perhaps the very fact that — Britain has not been swept by foreign troops, has never been part of any empire, and has never had to defend itself from defeat and start all over again is its greatest handicap. Oddly, they hear a "Land of Hope and Glory" and Britain today the chances are it's a Labour leader who's speaking, not a capitalist.

Europe

Lisbon newspaper seized

Is Portuguese communism swallowing up socialism?

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The military men running Portugal have ducked the issue of deciding between Socialists and Communists in the struggle for control of the Socialist newspaper Republica. Information Minister Jorge Correia Jesuino — a left-leaning Navy commander — ordered the paper closed down Tuesday pending a decision by a special tribunal on the seizure of the paper by Communists 24 hours earlier.

Communists of one hue or another — usually acting through workers' committees — have managed to gain control of most of the Portuguese information media. Republica had been till now a holdout, with Socialist editor Paul Roga resisting his printers' demand that he and other Socialists on the paper's editorial staff quit.

After the printers' seizure of the Republica plant Monday, armed paratroopers prevented Mr. Roga and other Socialists from entering the building. Once Commander Jesuino had issued his order Tuesday, the paper's doors were sealed.

The Socialists — who won the biggest share of the vote in last month's election for a constitutional convention (38 percent to the 18 percent for the Communist Party and its allies) — see themselves, as do many outsiders, as the main guardians of parliamentary democracy in today's Portugal. Socialist Party leader Mario Soares has been particularly concerned by the inroads Communists have made, often through arbitrary or subtle action, to win control of the media, of local government authorities, and of the trade-union

organization. Presumably the Socialists, buoyed by last month's election success, decided they must make a stand when it came to a threatened take-over of their own newspaper.

The hesitation of the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) — which has really been running the country since toppling the right-wing authoritarian Caetano regime in April, 1974 — to intervene itself to resolve the struggle over control of Republica reflects a struggle going on within the movement itself. This is a struggle between radicals (who often find themselves in tandem with the Communists) and moderates, and between those who want to perpetuate their hold on power through an as yet unformed political party of their own and those who are willing to let power gradually return to the existing civilian political parties.

At present the MFA has the signed consent of the political parties — including the Socialists, the centrist Popular Democrats, and the Communists — to the military's maintaining veto power for three to five years over whatever decisions the party civilian Cabinet and totally civilian Constituent Assembly might vote to do. But the more radical members of the MFA (and the Communists, too) feel rebuffed by the turnout in the April 25 elections and the support then given to the Socialists and the Popular Democrats. Both these parties want parliamentary democracy in a civilian-run Portugal.

The struggle over control of Republica and the MFA's role in it bespeak the continuing uncertainties in today's revolutionary Portugal.

No easy promises from Portuguese Communists

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

"Truth . . . is to explain to our workers that it is not possible to divide what doesn't exist." This was no reactionary capitalist speaking. It was the Communist Minister of Transport and Communications, Alvaro Velga de Oliveira, who directly or indirectly controls 300,000 workers in road, rail, air and water transport, and in the postal, telegraph, and telephone communications network.

"Our generation is the generation of sacrifice," the minister continued bluntly. Short, roundheaded, reflective, and softspoken, Mr. Oliveira sat in his high-ceilinged 18th-century office on Lisbon's famed Black Horse Square, explaining to a visitor that after a whole year of effervescence since the toppling of 48 years of fascist dictatorship, it is time for Portuguese workers to knuckle down to the hard task of rebuilding their country's faltering economy.

Two miles inland from Black Horse Square, Communist Party headquarters in Lisbon are in a modest apartment building not far from the stadium where bull fights are held.

Here, in a small conference room behind a reception hall festooned with posters and crowded with well-dressed and curious visitors, Alvaro Mateus, member of the propa-

ganda section of the central committee, said his party was calling for sacrifices now, whereas others promised their countrymen "a good life for six months."

"To win the political battle, we must win the economic battle," Mr. Mateus said. "In the nationalized industries, the situation is very bad. There is no money to invest and there are great debts. The working class must work more and sacrifice more."

These are not exactly vote-getting remarks. But Portugal's Communist Party, which came a poor third in last month's Constituent Assembly elections, has its eyes fixed on winning long-range control over a nation of nine million people, exhausted by a long colonial war and shorn of its rich African colonies, yet occupying a key Atlantic position at the approaches to the Mediterranean and commanding ship traffic to northern Europe.

The tactic the Communists have adopted is one of unsavory alliance with the Armed Forces Movement (MFA), the group originally of captains and majors who carried out the April 25 coup against the fascist regime last year; and who today, through the 28-man Supreme Revolutionary Council, effectively rule the country.

Whereas the Socialists, who took 38 percent of the popular votes in last month's election, and the Popular Democrats, who took 18



By a staff photographer

Communists would demand sacrifices from the workers

percent, want the MFA to give their respective parties more say in the running of the Revolutionary Council. Mr. Oliveira accepted the post of Minister of Transport after the conservative PPD had rejected it. There have been strikes and disputes galore in transport, with the railways and some of the major bus companies being nationalized, with workers in some cases trying to take over and run their companies, with management personnel being purged by workers led by extreme leftists.

They did not get more than 12.5 percent of the votes themselves, plus another four-odd percent for their fellow-traveling allies, the Movement for Popular Democracy (MDP). The Army, too, has been impressed by the

Communists. "If we give them a task to do, we know it will be done," says a member of the Revolutionary Council. Mr. Oliveira accepted the post of Minister of Transport after the conservative PPD had rejected it. There have been strikes and disputes galore in transport, with the railways and some of the major bus companies being nationalized, with workers in some cases trying to take over and run their companies, with management personnel being purged by workers led by extreme leftists.

Spanish Communists can hope for new prestige

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

After events in Portugal, the small but well-organized Spanish Communist Party in exile has begun to scent its possible return to Spain in a not-too-distant future and, moreover, a major place in a post-Franco democratic regime.

This year has seen the party gain in significance on two counts:

• As one of the six independent-minded parties which have just threatened to boycott a projected pan-European Communist conference unless the Soviets drop their idea of using it to restore their former leading role over the whole international movement.

• As one of the principal groups now

accelerating efforts to build up the Junta Democrática, uniting left to center-right parties and groups in a program for a fully democratic Spain.

The Soviets currently support the broad, democratic front concept for Western Communist parties. (Reportedly, they are not altogether happy with the performance of the Portuguese Communist party — for all its pro-Soviet loyalty — with its overt harrassing of the Portuguese socialists.)

However, the Spanish Communist Party, has long been at issue with the Soviets on the question of party independence and has engaged in blunt polemics with Moscow since the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

It was one of the first and most forthright to condemn the military action against the

liberalized party regime installed in Prague earlier that year. Since the Spanish party has continued this condemnation despite several Kremlin efforts — through former Stalinist members of the veteran civil war emigre group resident in Moscow — to undermine the Paris-based, Spanish leadership, and being about a reversal of the party line.

A party program — adopted in 1973 — also drew sharp Soviet attacks because of its criticisms of Soviet-bloc socialism and its own advocacy of a pluralistic and fully democratic society.

When the Spaniards refused to back down, Czechoslovakia's present hard-line regime closed the Spanish broadcasting unit, Radio Independiente, which had functioned from Prague for many years. The Romanians —

champions, along with the Yugoslavs, Italians and others, of individual party autonomy — at once provided facilities in Bucharest.

Not surprisingly, the clash with Moscow has chilled the Spanish party ties with the Portuguese. By contrast, the Portuguese Communist Party has never altered its Moscow affiliation. It was one of only six West European parties which supported the Soviets when they occupied Czechoslovakia in 1968, and it still approves. It accepts the Soviet Communist Party's right to lead.

The Spanish party — like the Italian Communists in their bid for some kind of alliance with the Christian Democrats — is apparently more concerned with presenting a wider, popular, and electoral image than its Portuguese counterpart.

Europe

NATO scowls at Franco

By Benjamin Wallis
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The United States has been mounting a quiet drive to "sell" Franco's Spain to the NATO alliance on the eve of President Ford's visit to the NATO summit and, incidentally, to Madrid. NATO allies, however, seem to be resisting.

In recent weeks U.S. ambassadors in the 14 other NATO capitals have been instructed to seek agreement for an "explicit" NATO tribute to Spain praising the latter's contribution to Western defense. While this would not mean actual membership for Spain in NATO, it would be a step in that direction. And it would please Gen. Francisco Franco with whom the U.S. is negotiating for another five-year extension of its military-base rights in his country.

Stiff opposition to any gesture toward General Franco, however, has arisen from NATO governments led, or influenced by, socialist factions: Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Britain. Their ideological distaste for General Franco's authoritarian rule burns undimmed 36 years after the Spanish Civil War.

"Why should we shake hands with Franco," they seem to be saying, "when the U.S. has a defense agreement with Spain that spares us the effort? We have our flank protected for us — and we are spared ideological pollution."

American strategists, with such unstable NATO allies as Portugal, Greece, and Turkey much on their minds, find this complacent attitude galling. Yet there is no use blinking at the facts: Not until General Franco has passed from the scene is NATO likely to open its ranks to Spain, where the word "guerrilla" was coined.

In fact it is reported that not even the NATO defense ministers, who will meet on the fringes of the "summit," are prepared to allude to Spain's defense role in their planned communiqués. So President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger face the unhappy alternatives of trying to ram through an explicit tribute to Spain in the face of stubborn opposition or falling back on a unilateral American pat on the head for General Franco. Some passing reference to the Caudillo from Mr. Ford or Dr. Kissinger is the moose that the American mountain, after much laboring, is likely to bring forth.

U.S. reassures Europe

By Richard Neff
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels
The key purpose of the NATO summit meeting here May 29-30 is to display to Allied public opinion that the United States' commitment to the defense of Europe is not affected by the American withdrawal from Indo-China.

President Ford's trip here will mark the first time he has visited Europe since becoming chief executive and the first time he has met the chiefs of many Allied governments.

Examples are the presence for the first time in NATO history of a radical revolutionary chief of government (Premier Vasco Gonçalves of Portugal); the presence of both Greek and Turkish Premiers, whose nations talked last year of war with each other and are still feuding over Cyprus; the refusal of the French to send their President or Premier. (Paris will be represented by Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues.)

These headline catchers have no crucial effect on the basic U.S. commitment to Western Europe nor on close U.S. bonds with the European "anchor men" of the alliance — West Germany and Britain. Nevertheless, the American "re-commitment" may be partially



Spanish troops march in Madrid: with Franco gone they could swell the ranks of NATO

The planned Ford overnight stopover in Madrid May 31 is essentially a consolation prize for General Franco at a time when the United States wants to hold on to its nuclear submarine base at Rota, near the Strait of Gibraltar, and to continue using Spanish airspace, which one Pentagon strategist has described as the "door to the Mediterranean."

With General Franco nearing the end of a 40-year rule, with neighboring Portugal still bobbing like an erratic top, and with a shadowy "new Spain" emerging, U.S. policymakers are paying far more attention to Spain than is commonly supposed.

General Franco granted the United States the right to build military bases across his strategically valuable country during the Korean war, and ever since the U.S. has considered Spain an ally. But, to Spain's

chagrin, the U.S. never has put this in writing. Time and again, usually when the base rights have been up for 10-year, or 5-year extensions, General Franco has asked for a mutual defense treaty (i.e., automatic U.S. protection). Each time he has been fobbed off, with carefully drafted statements that come near, but not to, the point.

Successive American officials have flattered the general, have commiserated with him that the U.S. Senate never would add Spain to the list of 41 countries with which the United States had defense pacts, and then have flowery, confident that Spain had nowhere else to turn and never would leave the United States out of its bases.

For 20 years General Franco, draped in offended dignity, has continued letting the U.S. use the bases and has taken the steadily

diminishing U.S. handouts in arms, aid, and cultural aid. He has also kept away for a mutual security treaty, the best thing to full NATO membership.

To Pentagon planners the Spanish renunciations of NATO's security, however, remain vital to NATO's security. Real the U.S. bases (its nuclear submarine operations) through which nuclear weapons might flow to NATO in of Torrijon and Saragosa where he conducted and fighter bombers at tankers are based. U.S. strategists hope that in the event of serious trouble Middle East or eastern Mediterranean which has balked in the past, would U.S. use its air facilities freely or at the other way.

Baader-Meinhof gang on trial

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
The trial of the four leaders of the West German Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla gang, which began May 21, illustrates a fundamental problem faced by all Western democracies beset by the problem of terrorism: How can a state apply the traditional rules of a fair trial to persons who are totally committed to destroying the state?

The trial rules have been so altered from the norm in this case that from a traditional point of view it could be argued that it is not possible for the defendants to have a fair trial.

In the area of pre-trial publicity, for example, the newspapers have commonly referred to the defendants as murderers. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in an address before the Bundestag (lower house) on April 26, said: "A release of these criminals, some of whom are still awaiting their trial, would have been an inconceivable strain for our state and for the safety of us all." (He was referring to a demand from the terrorists who stormed the German Embassy in Stockholm that imprisoned gang members be released.)

On the other hand, from the point of view of authorities who want to maintain order and lawfulness, the steps that they have taken in the legal battle have been forced by the terrorists themselves.

The defendants are accused of four murders, 24 attempted murders, and a string of bombings and acts of arson. They have

indicated little if any regard for their own lives.

After their arrest they chose sympathetic attorneys, many of whom have been excluded from the trial. They are suspect of complicity in the activities of a criminal gang.

The state is accusing the defendants together in one giant petition of guilt, but defense attorneys cannot defend together but just one client separately. The state is paying for the defense attorneys.

One Schmitt, one of the defense attorneys, told this newspaper that the traditional of a defense strategy statement at the beginning of the trial, to state what is being denied the defense. The state largely blocked the possibility of a political motives of the defendants.

A state prosecutor denies that the defendants are political motives is being restricted. In interviews conducted by this newspaper with state prosecutors, however, they always have stressed that the offense which the defendants are accused of is criminal in nature and have nothing to do with politics. The officials grant that original state's position is that terrorism is nothing to do with politics or political poses.

The first few days of the trial will be efforts by defense attorneys to get the forum they want for proving that the



Finback whale, one of several species threatened with extinction by Soviet and Japanese whalers

New weapon in save-the-whale battle

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
This year is critical for endangered species of whales.

Congress hopes to muzzle Japanese and Soviet harpoons with the threat of a trade boycott.

Toughest of several bills pending in Congress would require an "immediate embargo" of all products manufactured by any "foreign enterprise" engaged in commercial whaling. This bill, sponsored by Rep. Alphonzo Bell (D-California), takes aim at three Japanese

whaling companies and the Soviet Fisheries Agency, which among them catch 80 percent of the nearly 40,000 whales "harvested" yearly.

If Mr. Bell's bill becomes law, the Japanese firms — which also control other fishing companies — would lose more than \$100 million in annual sales of tuna, mackerel, salmon, crabs, and other fish to the U.S., according to Bell aide Craig Van Note.

Other bills would broaden existing authority of the U.S. Government to impose selective product embargoes if whaling nations exceed quotas set by the 15-nation International Whaling Commission (IWC) in London.

Japan and the Soviet Union, the only two nations engaged in pelagic (deep sea) whaling, now adhere to IWC meeting, and Congress wants to put pressure on the whalers to comply.

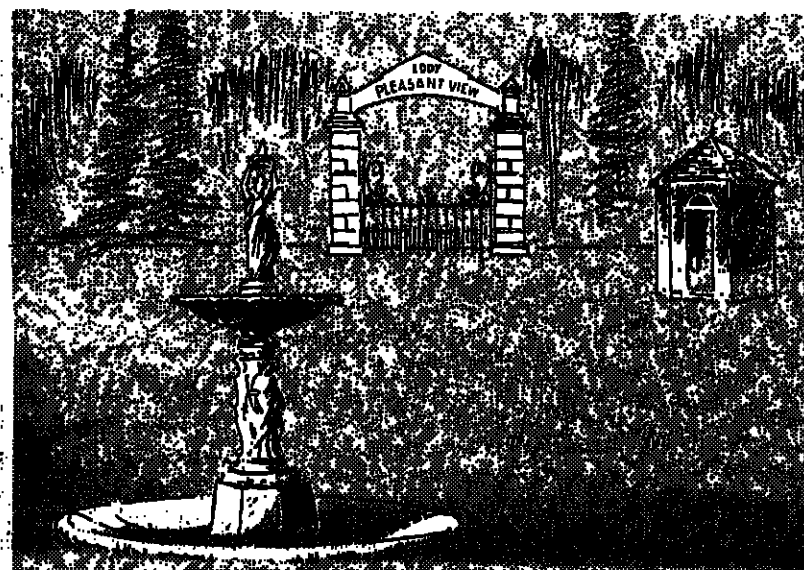
Key issue at the upcoming IWC meeting, says Prudence Fox of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), is the so-called "Australian amendment," adopted last year by the IWC with only Japan and the Soviet Union opposing.

This amendment, due to be implemented after the IWC sets 1976 whaling quotas in June, calls for a "selective moratorium" on killing any stock of whales deemed to be dangerously depleted.

Fewer whales, in other words, should be killed next year, though exact numbers for each species and stock remain to be set by the scientific committee of the IWC.

Since the whaling commission has no enforcement powers, Japan and the Soviet Union — who resist lower quotas — could "object" and go on fishing as before.

NEW EXHIBITS at the MARY BAKER EDDY MUSEUM



Historical items formerly on the grounds of the original Pleasant View home, Concord, New Hampshire can now be seen on the Museum grounds. They consist of the entrance arch, the fountain and the two summerhouses. They were recently donated to the Museum by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts.

The Museum has also just placed on special display a collection of 38 portraits of Mary Baker Eddy. Many of these depictions are tinted photographs, or are based on original photographs, so the reproductions are essentially accurate.

Guided Tours

Open weekdays except Mon. 10-5; Sun. 1-5; Mon. June 2, 10-12
Admission fee \$1.00; 12-20 25¢; Members of Longyear free

MARY BAKER EDDY MUSEUM
LONGYEAR HISTORICAL SOCIETY
120 Beaver Street, Brookline, MA 02146
(617) 277-8943

I Love To Read Fast!

A noted publisher reports there is a simple technique of rapid reading which should enable you to increase your reading speed and yet retain much more. Most people do not realize how much they could increase their pleasure, success and income by reading faster and more accurately.

According to this publisher, many people, regardless of their present reading skill, can use this simple technique to improve their reading ability to a remarkable degree. Whether reading stories, books, technical matter, it becomes possible to read sentences at a glance and entire pages in seconds with this method.

To acquaint the readers of this newspaper with the easy-to-follow rules for developing rapid reading skill, the company has printed full details of its interesting self-training method in a new booklet, "How to Read Faster and Retain More," mailed free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Send your name, address, and zip code to: Reading, Dept. 800-42, Sherman Turbiplex, Danbury, CT 06811. A postcard will do.

Oceans

Mayaguez and the sea law conference

By C. Robert Zelnick
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A hotly controversial issue of international law underlies the seizure and rescue of the Mayaguez: How far offshore can any nation claim territorial rights?

So far, nations at the ongoing Law of the Sea Conference have been unable to agree on a solution acceptable to all. Much more work remains to be done, observers say.

The Cambodians claimed 12 miles off the island of Pulau Uai. The captain of the Mayaguez said his ship was about 8 1/2 miles from the island when the ship was seized. Ten South American nations claim 200 miles, to protect their fishing rights.

The United States, which for both military and commercial reasons recognizes territorial claims only up to three miles, has in the past claimed exclusive jurisdiction over mineral rights as far as 200 miles out to sea.

Efforts to resolve conflicting territorial claims at the Law of the Sea Conference have thus far been unsuccessful. Many observers attribute the difficulty to the success of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in setting oil prices in excess of \$10 per barrel and in establishing a possible precedent for other primary commodities.

Mineral rights have become so valuable that few nations are willing to yield territorial claims regardless of how excessive many believe them to be, it is explained.

The Mayaguez incident was the first within memory involving a civilian vessel apprehended in a matter that had nothing to do with fishing.

Even when such vessels "violate" the territorial waters of other nations they are entitled under international law to "innocent passage," legal observers explain.

The "innocent passage" concept involves a ship sailing through the territorial waters of a nation without engaging in any belligerent action — spying, making warlike actions — or disturbing any of the nation's mineral or fishing claims.

Most marine legal experts here indicate that the Mayaguez clearly was making an "innocent passage" — despite Cambodian claims that the ship deliberately violated Cambodian waters and had to be checked out.

The Mayaguez was the eighth American civilian vessel illegally seized on the high seas this year, according to State Department officials. Seven previous incidents have involved large, modern American-time fishing boats taken into custody by Ecuador.

Ecuador, Chile, and Peru are among the South American nations claiming sovereign rights within 200 miles.

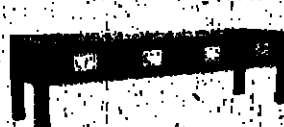
In the case of Ecuador, some of the American vessels seized this year have been taken 80 to 100 miles from shore.

PHILIP CHU LTD.

Custom-made FURNITURE



FINE JEWELRY
Jade • Diamonds • Pearls
Precious and Semi-Precious
Stones



MAIL ORDERS WELCOME
In teakwood and teak

Write for free catalog
31 Harlow Rd., Kowloon, Hong Kong

The great art swap is on

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Leningrad
"This year is the year of exchanges between our museums and American museums," said Hermitage deputy director Vitali Suslov.
He had just been checking on the final restoration of some Hermitage treasures that will go on show in the Washington National Gallery next month. And in another hour he would welcome the latest courier with paintings from New York's Metropolitan Museum for an exhibition.

All together, the world-famous Hermitage Museum now has 12 or 13 exchanges with foreign museums annually. Like any museum director, Mr. Suslov would prefer to have the audience do the traveling rather than the fragile masterpieces. But as a second best, he is glad that political relaxation had made increasing East-West art exchanges possible in the past five or six years.

Mr. Suslov did not look particularly harried as he sat in his office in the Hermitage Winter Palace overlooking the Neva River. A large 18th-century French tapestry, Russian 19th-century malachite and gold vases, and the highly decorated domed ceiling in this former private theater of Catherine II combined to give a sense of serenity. But several times during the hour Mr. Suslov had to answer the importunate telephone to settle questions about the Hermitage exhibit going to Denmark next week and the Italian exhibit arriving here the week after that.

Museum officials on both sides speak of this year's Soviet-American exchanges with enthusiasm. Soviet works, going to the National Gallery and four other American museums this year and next under a private exchange arranged by industrialist Armand Hammer, include 30 pieces from the Hermitage's superb collection of Impressionists and earlier European paintings and 10 pieces from the Leningrad Russian Museum.

Among others, Mr. Suslov gave special mention in this exhibition to Caravaggio's "The Lute Player," Ruben's "The Stone Carriers," and Rembrandt's "David and Uriah."

Caravaggio's "The Lute Player," he said, is "one of the most characteristic of this marvelous artist. His pieces are very valuable because there are only a few examples in the world. We have only one in our museum, only one in the Soviet Union."

Ruben's "The Stone Carriers" is rare in that it is a landscape. And Rembrandt's "David and Uriah" shows the dramatic use of light in Rembrandt's second period. Half of the Soviet collection has never before gone outside this country.

On the American side Metropolitan Museum American curator John Howat commented that the Soviet museums are getting exceptionally fine works in the Metropolitan loan.

"I'm not sure the Russians know that," he noted. "In fact, I'm sure they don't."

Among others in this loan Mr. Howat especially praised "the best portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart," George Caleb Brigham's "Fur Traders Descending the Mississippi," "one of the great masterpieces of American art," and Winslow Homer's "The Gulfstream," "the best of the best."

Mr. Howat is here supervising the installation of the last of the 100 Metropolitan paintings for the May 22 opening. The Soviet half of this official exchange is already on display in the United States in the first trip abroad of ancient Scythian gold artifacts.

Problems of preparing for all these exchanges include making sure that canvases are in top condition for shipping, protecting them in transit, and "keying them out" to their frames — making them taut again after transporting them in a slack state.



Leningrad's stately Hermitage Museum

A Russian poet's lot KGB questions about lack of a job and application to emigrate turned down

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Leningrad
Forty people were crammed into the room, sitting on a couch, stools, a mattress on the floor, and even on top of the upright piano. One apartment wall had been peeled back to the open brickwork, and photographs, posters, and chalk drawings decorated the other walls.

The hostess, in a floor-length gown, began the evening by reciting some of her poems from memory. Young men followed, usually declaiming, but occasionally underplaying their poetry in a monotone. The audience of other poets and friends sat in silent, rapt attention.

It was the tenth-odd poetry reading by unofficial Leningrad writers in the past two months. Like the previous poetry readings and their sister unofficial art shows, this one was not disrupted by Leningrad party or secret police officials.

For the time being this relative tolerance contrasts both with present-day Moscow and with the Leningrad of a few years ago. Moscow authorities last September broke up an open-air exhibit of unofficial art last September, then after adverse publicity, permitted two later public exhibits.

When Moscow artists tried to continue with shows in their apartments last month, they said they were warned to stop by local officials. Last week one senior unorthodox artist, Oskar Rabin, said he was expelled from the Union of Graphic Artists because he participated in the apartment exhibits.

In recent months Leningrad authorities have been less forceful than Moscow authorities in curtailing unofficial art and poetry. Following the bulldozer incident Leningrad officials quietly allowed two unorthodox art shows to go on locally. One of these was held in the private apartment of poet Konstantin Kuzminsky in September, and the other was held in the Public House of Culture in December.

Leningrad now may be coming around to the tougher Moscow policy on art, according to unofficial artists. Leningrad authorities said a few days ago that they would be no site available for the exhibit the artists requested for May.

For now the poetry readings that are kind of offshoot of the art shows are continuing, however. According to Mr. Kuzminsky, the readings were first discussed among 30 poets in February following the poems of the art shows. After the February dissident novelist and playwright Vladimir Maramzin — in which Mr. Kuzminsky recanted and was given a warning sentence — some of the poets were afraid and dropped out, Mr. Kuzminsky said. But others stayed together and compiled a few bound copies of a written book of unorthodox poetry.

Mr. Kuzminsky insisted that this book is not illegal or underground, as there is nothing secret about it. A preliminary specifically forbids publication in an emigre journal.

Mr. Kuzminsky claimed the group which would like to issue more of the "books" in the style of the Workers Cooperative of the early 1930s — would willingly accept official censorship and objects only to the choices by editors in established publishing houses.

So far in the current period, Mr. Kuzminsky said, his apartment has not been searched by the KGB (secret police). He has been threatened with prosecution on a jobless "parasite" on the pattern of Leningrad poet Joseph Brodsky a decade ago. He has had only numerous questions about his lack of a job, he said.

Mr. Kuzminsky, who is not a member of the official Union of Writers, earlier applied to emigrate to France but has been refused permission, he said.

Future of Panama pact hangs in the balance

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Another potential "Cambodia" sits on the doorstep of the United States — Panama.

A brand new treaty on the Canal Zone — after 11 years of on-and-off negotiation — waits only final touches, with Sen. Strom Thurmond (R) of South Carolina already announcing he has votes to defeat it.

Tension mounts in small, proud Panama where riots, Jan. 9 and 10, 1964, caused 24 casualties, and temporary severance of diplomatic relations.

Coming to implementation now is an eight-point preliminary "agreement on principles" signed at Panama Feb. 7, 1974, between Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Panama Minister of Foreign Affairs Juan Antonio Tack, promising a new treaty. It incorporates just those points which conservative Senators Thurmond, John L. McClellan, James O. Eastland, Herman E. Talmadge, Barry Goldwater, John Tower, Carl T. Curtis, Paul J. Fannin, Roman L. Hruska, and others to the number of 37 oppose.

A third of the Senate (34) can block a treaty. Developments seem hurrying the situation to a showdown. Foreign Minister Tack has been here in connection with the Organization of American States (OAS) meeting; diplomatic sources say the treaty issues have been reduced to a few, but vital, decisions. The Rev. Marcos G. McGrath, archbishop of Panama, a strong national advocate for treaty revision, is to hold a press conference here Wednesday.

Sides are being taken and the Women's National Democratic Club, through its board of governors, urges treaty ratification now rather than before the 1976 election.

Advertisement

Instant Spelling Dictionary

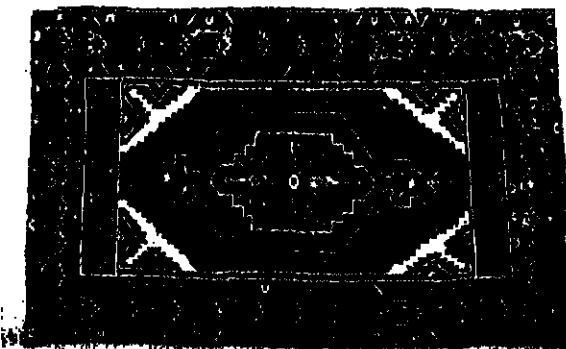
Nine out of ten times you consult a dictionary to check your spelling or to find out where a word may be divided with a hyphen. The new Instant Spelling Dictionary lists 25,000 words in large, easy-to-read type. It takes only a glance to look up a word and instantly find it correctly spelled and accented. In addition, words that are confused with other words are defined and cross-indexed. Words such as: AFFECT — EFFECT; CAPITAL — CAPITOL; PRINCIPLE — PRINCIPAL; etc. Once you own a copy, you'll use it many more times than your big, awkward dictionary.

The new, revised edition has complete punctuation rules, spelling rules, capitalization, compounding words, form of address salutations, proofreaders marks, and over 1,000 abbreviations.

To introduce it to a greater number of people, Career Institute, the publisher is making it available to you for only \$2.95 postpaid. Money back if not satisfied. Simply send your check or money order to: Spelling Dictionary, Dept. 306-43, Sherman Turnpike, Danbury, CT 06816.

Arthur T Gregorian Inc Oriental Rugs

Established 1934



In anticipation of increasing prices we have been buying heavily the type of rugs that have graced the finest homes in America. Happily for you our prices are consistent with our ability to buy them in Persian bazaars, villages, and in nomadic encampments. We are their best customers for these precious rugs. You, too, can be our best customers in owning Gregorian rugs which you can enjoy in your generation and your children in theirs.

May we suggest you visit one of our two shops, whichever is most convenient to you.

We take your old orientals in trade.

In Massachusetts:
2284 Washington Street, Newton Lower Falls
Massachusetts 02162 (617) 244-2553

In Connecticut:
1253 Wilbur Cross Highway, (Berlin Turnpike),
Berlin, Connecticut 06037 (203) 828-8549

MONITOR advertisers appreciate YOU



Miraflores Lock, Panama Canal

In the 1964 election, President Johnson defended conciliation, candidate Goldwater charged "Uncle Sam has been treated as a weakling — as a spineless pushover — as a symbol of a country that no longer has the will or the nerve to protect its citizens abroad, to defend its honor, to speak up for its principles."

The Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty of 1904 sliced Panama in two with a 10-mile canal zone, gave the United States powers as "if it were the sovereign of the territory," and extended the treaty "in perpetuity."

"I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate," Theodore Roosevelt declared after Panama revolted from Colombia.

Despite treaty modifications in 70 years, Panama protests "colonial status." International events accentuate the problem:

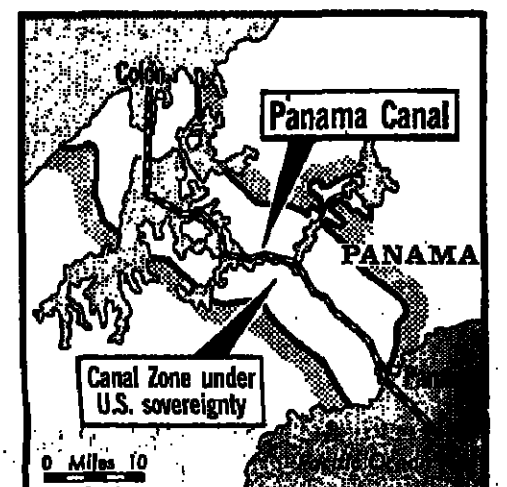
— The world is dropping colonialism.

— "Third world" countries show increased militancy, expressed in the United Nations and elsewhere.

— Guerrilla warfare gives small countries a new weapon.

— Natural resources receive higher economic and political pay in the shrinking world and Panama's natural resource is its location and configuration.

The eight-point Kissinger-Tack "agreement on principles" promised, in part: "An entirely new interoceanic canal treaty" (abrogating the 1903 treaty); elimination of the concept of "perpetuity" and substitution of "a fixed termination date"; recognized territorial sovereignty of Panama; continued U.S. "operation, maintenance, protection, and defense of the canal" until the new, fixed-date treaty expired; larger phased participation by Panama in administration, protection, and operation of the canal.



Argentina wins OAS election

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires
The election of Alejandro Orfila, Argentine Ambassador in Washington, as secretary-general of the Organization of American States (OAS) gives Argentina a big geopolitical boost in this part of the world.

But it carries a number of implied risks for Argentina, too.

It is recognized here, for example, that the staunch opposition of neighboring Brazil to the Orfila candidacy during last week's voting in Washington will not dissipate quickly now that Mr. Orfila is in the secretary-general's chair.

As Argentina's traditional rival for South American hegemony, Brazil is very suspicious of Argentine actions. This attitude is likely to

continue and perhaps even grow as a result of Mr. Orfila's election.

The Jornal do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro's leading newspaper, called his election a "tragedy for the inter-American system."

Paraguay also is unhappy with the Orfila selection. For a year, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Raul Sapena Pastor was one of two active candidates for the OAS post. During this period, Argentina came out in favor of Mr. Sapena Pastor over Dominican Foreign Minister Victor Gomez Borges.

But last-minute Argentine pressure in the form of a decision of the government of President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron to openly support Mr. Orfila on the first ballot led the Paraguayans to withdraw Mr. Sapena Pastor's name.

Paraguayan-Argentine relations have taken a turn for the worse as a result.

Argentine observers recognize that there are not the only two risks that Argentina faces in having its man in the OAS chair.

For one thing, the hemisphere organization is in something of a state of crisis.

Many hemisphere nations question its continued usefulness. Some have advanced the idea that it ought to be scrapped, while others want a major revision in its charter to give it a more Latin American focus, perhaps eliminating the strong United States role in the organization.

The secretary-general is often the focus of this debate and Mr. Orfila will be walking "on egg shells," as one Argentine commentator put it.

There are, moreover, countless small problems and disagreements within the OAS which will sap much of Mr. Orfila's time. Argentine prestige stands to suffer if these problems cannot be dealt with readily.

All in all, Mr. Orfila's selection may well be a tactical triumph for Argentina. But it is not an unqualified blessing.



Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko

Gromyko criticizes Kissinger

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Moscow
In an unusual move Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko has criticized U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

In a major foreign-policy speech made only days before the two men met in Vienna for talks, Mr. Gromyko chastised Dr. Kissinger personally for supporting higher defense spending in the United States.

Other parts of Mr. Gromyko's sweeping foreign-policy review called for Israeli acceptance of a Palestinian state, criticized Dr. Kissinger's "step-by-step" approach in the Mideast as steps away from peace, and warned Japan against closer relations with China.

Neither Cambodia nor Laos was mentioned

in the Foreign Minister's speech, which was given at a celebration of the Warsaw Pact anniversary here.

Mr. Gromyko's personal criticism of Dr. Kissinger was striking, as Soviet leaders have refrained from all such public criticism since detente began some three years ago. In this period even articles in the Soviet press have generally shielded Dr. Kissinger and the American President and have saved their disapproval for "the Pentagon" or Sen. Henry M. Jackson or "enemies of detente" in the United States.

Mr. Gromyko's criticisms of step-by-step negotiations in the Mideast — without mentioning Dr. Kissinger by name — are not new, but they have been played down by the Soviets since Dr. Kissinger's failure to get a partial Mideast agreement two months ago.

Dayan: Seeking a comeback?

By Francis Ofner
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moshe Dayan, Israel's once charismatic hero figure, is writing his memoirs, which he hopes will help him make a political comeback.

The former defense minister feels that undeservedly he has been made a scapegoat for the initial setbacks of the Israeli forces in the October, 1973, war and thinks that his book will confirm this.

One weighty voice has been raised in Mr. Dayan's support: that of general of the reserve Yigael Yadin, one of Israel's top generals in the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948. General Yadin was a member of the five-man official commission that investigated all the military and political aspects of the 1973 war.

In its final report the commission refused to pass any judgment on the question of Mr. Dayan's ministerial responsibility. But General Yadin said recently: "Mr. Dayan cannot be called to account for the mistakes of the generals. The reproaches against him are not justified."

Handpicked by Israel's first prime minister, David Ben Gurion, as one of his "bright young men" for the leadership of the state, Mr. Dayan currently is at the nadir of his political career — merely a private member of the Knesset (parliament).

But he could become politically active again as soon as a suitable moment arrives. His adversaries say that such a moment precisely is what he is waiting for.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has no illusions about what Mr. Dayan's attitude would be if his Cabinet were in trouble. The same is true of former foreign minister Abba Eban. Politically Mr. Dayan and Mr. Eban are poles apart, but they would make common cause if it were a matter of bringing down the Rabin government, which they both dislike intensely. Mr. Eban has said that if he were to become prime minister, there would be a place in his Cabinet for Mr. Dayan, although not necessarily as defense minister.

Mr. Dayan is a member of the former Rafi splinter group now back within Mr. Rabin's Labor Party, but his socialism has never been more than skin deep, and he now is flirting with the right-wing nationalist opposition bloc.

It is by no means unthinkable that he might gather up his followers and secede from the Labor bloc in the Knesset to set up a new coalition of the right. In the meantime he is working hard on his book, scheduled to be published in London by the end of the year.

He already has circulated among members of the Rabin Cabinet several chapters dealing with the October war and the subsequent disengagement talks. So far none of the ministers who has seen the book has requested any deletions.



Moshe Dayan: pounding out memoirs

Turkish divorce bill enslaves women says ex-Premier

By Sam Cohen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A bill that would ease Turkish divorce laws has touched off a political storm and provoked women's groups even before its presentation to Parliament.

The bill was drafted by the Ministry of Justice, which is in the hands of the ultra-conservative wing of the four-party coalition government. The Minister of Justice, Ismail Muftuglu, is a member of the pro-Islamic National Salvation Party.

Vehement protests greeted the announcement, well publicized in the press, that the bill would lift certain restrictions and difficulties in obtaining divorces. Incompatibility and quarrels would be considered adequate grounds, and the courts also would be empowered to grant a divorce to any couple living apart for three or more years.

Under present laws the courts decide on divorce mainly in cases of immorality and unfaithfulness. Claims of incompatibility also are considered, but must be substantiated by the testimony of witnesses — and judges usually try to reconcile husband and wife. The courts also cannot grant a divorce if the wife does not want to separate.

Another amendment in the projected bill would reduce the minimum age for marriage for men from 17 to 15 and for women from 15 to 14. And the bill would cancel the system of alimony for life, regulating it instead to the economic and social position of the woman.

At first glance, the proposals would seem

liberal and up to date. In fact, the opposite is the case. The new measures are opposed strongly by progressive political forces as well as "emancipated" women, who maintain that passage of the bill would threaten women's rights and social status.

This argument might seem strange to a foreign observer or supporter of women's liberation or equal rights for women. However, the majority of Turkish women still are dependent economically on men. Because of this and social pressures — Turkish society does not look with approval on divorced women — they usually do not want divorces.

The president of the Union of Turkish Women, Mrs. Günsel Ozkaya, who long has campaigned for equal rights and emancipation, said that "Women in Turkey have not yet gained their economic independence. . . . They cannot adapt themselves to new conditions of life if they are left alone after years of marriage. . . . Therefore it would be unjust to leave the women to the mercy of men."

Former Premier Bulent Ecevit, leader of the Republican People's Party, also criticized the bill and said it would "make women slaves."

"A divorced woman losing all her economic and social security can never take her place in society," he said.

Other opponents see the bill as a demonstration of the concept of "a man's world" or "male superiority." The popular daily Gundayin commented that in the Islamic Ottoman Empire it was enough for a man to tell his wife, "I divorce you." The paper added, "the bill gives the impression that some people still

have that mentality and want to make it easier for men to change wives several times."

The provision ending the system of alimony for life (unless the divorcee remarries) is seen in the same context, although some social scientists stress that this system leads di-

verences to sit at home instead of working.

Various women's organizations also criticize the proposed reduction in the age for marriage, predicting that it is a cause serious social problems and will further increase in the birth rate.

Shah of Iran warns of oil price rise

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Saudi Arabia and Iran have both warned the West of a possible new oil price increase in the autumn.

King Khalid's Saudi Government has notified the United States through oil industry channels that unless the dialogue between oil producers and consuming countries suspended in Paris last April 15 is resumed, the Saudis may stop arguing within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for price stabilization.

Oilmen here do not expect OPEC's price freeze, supposed to last through September, to be affected until then. But they do believe that unless there is resumption of the consumer-producer talks, endorsed by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in Kansas City, Missouri, last week, the OPEC meeting scheduled in Libreville, Gabon, in June may decide to end the freeze after September.

In the U.S. last week, the Shah of Iran said he expected a September price increase. He complained that inflation had robbed oil

revenues of 30 to 35 percent of their purchasing power.

Iran has been openly advocating the "maximizing" of oil production — means the current situation of oil surplus, price cutbacks — as well as the indexing of oil to those of inflation-hit commodities.

Saudi Arabia now shows signs of taking view that combinations of both these are necessary.

The Arab Press Service, a Beirut oil and economic reporting agency, quotes an OPEC expert as saying the economic commission "will study the situation of prices, inflation, the market differentials under the premium production levels and related matters will make recommendations for the meeting."

OPEC, now including 13 members, soon gain three new ones: Mexico, the People's Republic of China, and reports circulating here.

Mexican President Echeverria said the Shah's recent visit confirmed that he would join if invited.

Israeli Cabinet split on peace policy as Ford summit nears

By Francis Ofner
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The June meeting of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin with President Ford is drawing closer, growing pressure is being exerted on the Israeli Government from diametrically opposing quarters: from both advocates of a flexible policy toward the Arabs and from hard-liners.

The supporters of both approaches are represented within Mr. Rabin's multi-party coalition government.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres is the leading hard-liner within the Cabinet. Prime Minister Rabin agrees with the Defense Minister on most major national issues these days — with Foreign Minister Yigal Allon

more often than not sharing their views. They constitute an inner group within the Cabinet.

But soft-liners are also represented at full Cabinet meetings, with Housing Minister Abraham Ofner being perhaps their most outspoken advocate. Only two days ago Mr. Ofner publicly disavowed the Prime Minister's pledge to establish a major urban center at the southeastern end of the Sinai peninsula. Furthermore, Finance Minister Yehoshua Chaim Bar-Lev, a former Army chief of staff, are also known to have voiced "dovish" views.

This group of ministers from Mr. Rabin's Labor Party is further strengthened by members of the Cabinet from other parties in the coalition. These include the two representa-

tives of the Independent Liberal Party, Tourism Minister Moshe Kol, and Minister Without Portfolio Gideon Hausner as well as the left-wing Mapam Party Ministers, Shlomo Rosen (immigrant absorption) and Victor Sharnov (health).

Advocates of a more flexible peace policy have more recently been reinforced by extra-governmental forces.

First, a new and for the time being minor political party, Yaadi, has just been formed. It consists of the three members in Parliament: of Mrs. Shulamit Aloni's Citizens Rights Party, of the dissident Labor Party member of Parliament, Arie Eliaz, and of a breakaway group from the Labor Party's "ideological circle," led by former party-organ editor David Shoham.

Second, two formerly front-ranking national

figures have appealed publicly to the government to come forward with new proposals to break the negotiating stalemate. One of them, Gen. Moshe Dayan, made an airport statement to this effect when returning from a lecture tour in the United States. The other, former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, appears to have embarked on an explicit campaign of criticism of the government.

If Mr. Rabin had been subjected to the pressure only from soft-liners, he could perhaps have gone in their direction. But the demands from the opposite direction are as strong or maybe even stronger.

Caught in this cross fire, Mr. Rabin and his key Cabinet colleagues are careful not to disclose their thinking about the near future Middle East peace efforts.

Vietnam joins Asian power game

Hanoi: Balking friends?

By Victor Zorza
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hanoi has summed up its victory in these words: "The Vietnamese people's strength has crushed the aggressive force of U.S. imperialism, the most powerful imperialist chieftain and the most vicious enemy of mankind, and has upset its counter-revolutionary global strategy, thus making an important contribution to the offensive posture of the [world] revolution."

These words, from the Army paper Quan Doi Nhan Dan, are being repeated in dozens of different ways in newspaper articles and radio broadcasts which stress the historic nature of the defeat inflicted on "four successive U.S. presidents." The United States, which after World War II became the world's "strongest nation," economically, came to believe that material power allowed it "to become an international gendarme," to rally the forces of "international capitalism," and to stop the forces of socialism.

It perceived Vietnam — "correctly" — as the focus of the contradictions between socialism and capitalism. Independence and neo-colonialism, says the party paper Nhan Dan. It therefore sought to build in Vietnam a "dike to hold back the red wave that was flooding Southeast Asia." Thus did Vietnam become the testing ground of U.S. power and prestige, "as the aggressors themselves often affirmed." But what the test proved was that U.S. power was "limited," and that its limits have "reached breaking point." Its defeat showed that America would never again be able to act as an international — "or even regional" — gendarme.

Never before had the world situation been "as good as it is today," never had imperialism experienced "such fierce crises and contradictions, or been weaker, than now," the world revolutionary forces "are, clearly, in the strongest offensive position they have ever had," while the imperialists' capability to wage war is becoming "increasingly" limited. "Thus, the world revolution now has better conditions under which to develop."

But what will Hanoi do with its victory, now that it has got it? At the end of last year, the

Hanoi dailies carried a series of articles by Gen. Nguyen Vo Glap, the defense minister, of the kind that he has often published before on the eve of a major offensive. He insisted on the importance of Marxist-Leninist precepts, but he presented them in a nationalist Vietnamese sense which neither Moscow nor Peking would find to its taste. In a similar series of articles which he wrote more than 15 years ago to celebrate the victory of Dien Bien Phu, General Glap explained why the Vietnamese revolution differed from both Russia's and China's, and why it followed its own path.

Ever since then Hanoi has sought to present its own revolutionary model as more relevant to the needs of the many nations suffering under the "neo-colonial" yoke. This Marxist-nationalist mixture was usually present discreetly, so long as Hanoi was dependent on Soviet and Chinese arms aid, but the triumphal ending of the war may remove some of the earlier inhibitions.

Both Moscow and Peking see Indo-China as the route to influence in large areas of Asia. They may be as wrong as Washington was, but great powers do not learn from each other's mistakes. In competing for influence in Hanoi, they may — as great powers often do — seek a degree of control which the Vietnamese would see as infringing their own independence, as has happened on earlier occasions when Sino-Soviet rivalry was focused on Hanoi.

Both the Kremlin and Peking may feel entitled to some reward for their arms aid, but Hanoi may prefer to pay in agricultural produce rather than in strategic facilities and in political influence. To protect itself against too tight an embrace by its big brothers, while extracting continued economic aid from them, Hanoi will need allies in the world communist movement and in the "national liberation movement," where Moscow and Peking are competing for influence. One way to gain such allies is to obtain recognition of Hanoi's own "revolutionary model," and to inspire its emulation if possible.

This is where the intense nationalism of the Vietnamese communists, which leads them to claim a unique role in developing a model suitable for other nations, could cause them to become a challenge to both Moscow and



The conqueror asks price of cameras in Saigon market

Peking. In the passions of victory this theme is muted, while the United States is execrated. But the United States is withdrawing from the area. In the long run Russia and China could present a greater threat to Vietnam, precisely

because all three are communist, and because the two bigger powers have imperial ambitions in the area.

©1975 Victor Zorza

Thai student protest revived by swashbuckling ship rescue

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bangkok, Thailand — By supporting student demonstrations against the United States, Thai Government leaders may have helped unleash a tiger that could turn on them.

Left-leaning student activists and Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj found themselves on the same side against the United States when President Ford sent the Marines to Thailand as part of the operation to rescue the merchant ship Mayaguez off Cambodia.

The Thai Government protested that the landing of marines at a base on the Gulf of Siam was a violation of Thailand's sovereignty. The government then gave more than just tacit support to the student demonstrations against the United States that erupted after the incident, apparently in the hope that the demonstrations would strengthen its case.

The United States has delivered an official letter of regret to the Thai Government. Both the government and the students had demanded an "apology." High-ranking government officials said they were satisfied with the U.S. letter. But some people are wondering whether it will satisfy the students.

"The government is going through the process of reviewing its relations with the United States, and before long a semblance of normality will return to Thai-U.S. relations," predicted a Western diplomat.

"But what will remain a problem is that the students now are mobilized," he said, "and

they could make things very difficult for this government."

The government consists of a fragile coalition of political parties that many observers expect to collapse before the end of this year.

Several activist leaders who had been working quietly behind the scenes in recent months suddenly emerged in the political forefront during the uproar over the Mayaguez incident. At the peak of a three-day demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, they mobilized about 6,000 protesters.

This, tall-tale story of some of the huge crowds they had gathered in the past. But it was a highly respectable showing when one considers that university students are currently on vacation, making it much more difficult to assemble a crowd than it would be when classes were in session.

The student movement is badly divided, and the activists do not appear to enjoy as much popular support as they did two years ago when they moved against the military government. But they have shown that, given an issue of broad appeal, they still can gather enough strength to wield considerable influence.

In their protest against the U.S. the students produced some of the strongest insults they could think of. Among other things, they hung a rubber shower slipper over the Seal of the United States at the front gate of the U.S. Embassy. The insult was considered particularly strong because, in the Thai view, the foot is the most distasteful part of the human anatomy.

Pathet Lao oust Americans

After toppling right-wing leadership
Laotian Reds put pressure on U.S.

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vientiane, Laos — Once again under the threat of violence American officials have had to flee a town in Indo-China, this time in relatively peaceful but left-leaning Laos. And in yet another Laotian town three American aid officials were being held hostage by student demonstrators.

The turn toward greater violence casts considerable doubt over the future of the American aid program here.

In the royal capital of Luang Prabang, in northern Laos, a sizable anti-American demonstration recently resulted in the evacuation of 11 American officials. The demonstrators broke into a U.S. aid compound and threw chairs and typewriters through the windows. The Americans left Luang Prabang for Vientiane, the administrative capital, aboard chartered airplanes. None of the Americans was harmed.

But the situation was more serious for three American aid officials being held hostage by student demonstrators in Savannakhet in southern Laos.

The Laotian coalition government announced Thursday that it was sending a joint team to negotiate the release of the three officials. The students had threatened the lives of the hostages unless a series of demands was met.

Although not necessarily directly organized by the pro-communist Pathet Lao, the anti-American demonstrators certainly have had

the encouragement of the Pathet Lao, who now hold the upper hand in this country. The demonstrations have coincided with a series of carefully orchestrated moves aimed at reducing the influence of the right-wing generals and politicians who once had enjoyed strong American support. Within two weeks, in the face of Pathet Lao military and political pressures, the right-wing leadership has collapsed. A number of leading rightist generals and government officials have fled the country.

Until the demonstration, American officials at the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane remained fairly confident that officials of the coalition government meant what they said when they declared that they wanted to maintain friendly relations with the United States and the American aid program here. Now the Americans are not so sure. At the moment, the U.S. is providing about \$90 million a year in military and economic assistance to Laos.

Laos officials also had promised protection for American personnel and property. But it was apparently only after the offices in Luang Prabang had been vandalized that a police patrol arrived to inspect the scene. Reports from Savannakhet were too sketchy to determine whether the police had attempted to provide protection there.

The demonstrations are forcing the U.S. to reduce its presence in Laos more rapidly than originally was planned. There are fewer than 350 American Government employees here at the moment.

A crucial shortage of gas builds up nationwide

By John D. Moorhead
Business and financial writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

A fabric mill in Virginia is scrambling to avoid a shutdown this coming winter — which would idle 10,000 — for lack of natural gas.

The same danger faces fertilizer makers, manufacturers of glass products, Arizona farmers who must irrigate their land, and bakers of bread for the residents of Boston. They all depend on natural gas, which is getting scarcer and scarcer.

"After 20 years of price regulation, what we have is a total breakdown of the system," says Rush Moody Jr., a former vice-chairman of the Federal Power Commission. "The gas shortage is very real and is growing worse every day."

Proven domestic reserves of natural gas at the end of 1973 were about 250 trillion cubic feet, which at current levels of consumption would last about 11 years, according to a study by the Argus Research Corporation. Undiscovered reserves might add another 23 years to this figure, a recent National Academy of Sciences report finds.

A new study of the problem at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is one more voice in a chorus urging an end to regulation.

The Federal Power Commission regulates the price of natural gas which moves in interstate commerce. The regulated price is the same time, gas sold in states like Louisiana and Texas where it is drawn from the earth is bringing 75 cents to \$1.50 per mcf.

This situation spells shortages for the states which depend on interstate pipelines, and gas curtailments in the New England area, for example, are running at 21 percent, says a spokesman for the New England Gas Association. So far industrial users who have been cut back have been able to make up the shortfall with alternate fuels, but they are concerned about the future.

The new study, released May 19 by the American Enterprise Institute, a publicly supported research organization, recommends a phased elimination of regulatory controls as the most effective way to cut the shortage.

"Higher prices would... add to incentives for exploratory drilling, and the drilling would increase new discoveries" of gas, according to Paul MacAvoy and Robert Pindyck, the MIT professors who prepared the study using computer modeling techniques.

Advocates of deregulation also argue that higher prices will dampen demand.

Such deregulation, however, would end the favored position of residential users of natural gas, who benefit from low prices and are effectively shielded from supply curtailments under present policy.

Removal of regulation is opposed by economists who argue that "there is strong evidence that the present unavailability of gas supply is related to the speculative anticipations of significantly higher prices."

The Senate Commerce Committee recently approved a bill partially deregulating natural gas, which the full Senate is expected to consider after the Memorial Day recess. Rep. John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan has said he will hold House subcommittee hearings on the issue soon.

The MacAvoy-Pindyck study considers three options other than deregulation — price freezes, area rate regulation, and regulated price increases — and finds that significant shortages would continue under all three.

Ford's post-Vietnam policy

Talk toughly and carry a big carrot

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Ford administration has moved another step forward in its two-pronged post-Vietnam policy of shoring up faltering alliances and of simultaneously warning potential foes or troublemakers not to underestimate U.S. tolerance of being pushed around.

The latest piece to fall into place in the shoring up of alliances is the Senate vote in Washington reversing the ban on U.S. aid to Turkey imposed by Congress last February in defiance of White House and State Department wishes.

The Senate vote alone could prove enough to sweeten the meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Turkish Government leaders at the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) meeting in Ankara.

The latest tough warning from the administration came in an interview with Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger in the current edition of U.S. News & World Report. In it two of the Secretary's main thrusts were on:

Korea: If North Korea were tempted to invade South Korea, Mr. Schlesinger said, the North Koreans "would have to conclude that the U.S. would take more vigorous action than we were inclined to take during much of the Vietnamese war." One of the lessons of that war "is that rather than simply counter your

opponent's thrusts, it is necessary to go for the heart of the opponent's power... destroy his military forces."

A renewed Arab oil embargo: "I think," Secretary Schlesinger said, "that we are less likely to be tolerant of a renewed embargo than we were in the initial one in 1973... I'm not going to indicate any prospective reaction other than to point out there are economic, political, or conceivably military measures in response."

[John Cooley reports from Beirut: Cairo and Beirut commentators led accounts of the Schlesinger remarks with lines like "new threat from the United States." Some commentators here spoke of the U.S. advocating "piracy like that used in Cambodia" in case an Arab-Israeli war brings a new oil embargo.]

[Diplomats here believe the Schlesinger statement may have especially serious consequences for the U.S. position in Saudi Arabia. Two months ago, before King Faisal's murder, Secretary of State Kissinger publicly assured King Faisal and Oil Minister Zaki Yamani that talk of U.S. military intervention was only "irresponsible" newspaper speculation.]

Simultaneously with the publication of the Schlesinger interview, the North Korean radio put out a blistering attack on the U.S., accusing it of "waddling that it would observe and maintain" its military com-

mitments to South Korea, or "aggressively outbursts," and of the "use of nuclear weapons."

In his interview, incidentally, Mr. Kissinger spoke of the U.S. commitment to Taiwan (so long as the U.S.-Taiwan security treaty was operative) as well as Korea as ones "perceived as something should challenge."

As for Secretary Kissinger's visit to Ankara this week, it has been pressed by the Greek and Turkish leaders to discuss their disagreements on Cyprus and underwater resources in the Aegean.

They resolved nothing but did say their Prime Ministers should meet at the end of the month. On June 10, due to be resumed in Vienna between Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot representatives.

What Secretary Kissinger hopes Senate action on lifting the ban on Turkey will be taken enough for the Government to tell him in Ankara to postpone if not drop any decision closing of U.S. bases in Turkey; at more conciliatory towards Greek Cypriots in the search for a Cypriot

Red tape snarls refugees

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vietnamese refugees are becoming impatient with the bureaucratic red tape that confines them to the hills of Camp Pendleton. Said one key civilian official here testily: "No one is coming in and no one is moving out."

That is only a slight exaggeration. The day this reporter visited the huge Marine base near San Clemente — between Los Angeles and San Diego — only 26 of the 18,597 refugees under canvas and corrugated iron had moved out in the previous 24 hours. The day before: 33.

A maze of security checks that leads through the labyrinths of files of the CIA, FBI, Defense Department, and the State Department in Washington, D.C., is responsible for the holdup, officials here say.

(Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner Leonard F. Chapman Jr. also has told a congressional committee that security checks were causing the delays. But FBI and CIA spokesmen said they knew nothing of such checks.)

At Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas, and Eglin Air Force base in Florida, refugees also are

waiting for the word from Washington that will signal the start of a new life and new home.

Processing of refugee papers which was expected to take from 7 to 10 days is, in fact, taking longer. The clearance is usually only from one of the agencies, not all four as required, officials say.

Until the refugees get that clearance from the four different agencies, the question of being sponsored — be it family, a church, or an employer — must wait.

However, the government, in an effort to break the logjam, now is waiving security checks for those who once worked for U.S. Government agencies and those under 17 years of age. The result is that refugees were leaving for their new homes this weekend at the rate of 250 a day.

A nagging uncertainty now sets in among adult refugees, even though their bright-eyed children scamper through the tents, shriek delightedly as they slide down grassy embankments with cardboard sleds, or pounce from behind on unsuspecting, good-humored marines.

"Of course the refugees are concerned," says Vietnamese camp leader Dao Trong Ngo. "They want to get to their final destination. The only thing that keeps their impatience



Refugees at Pendleton — how long will they smile?

down is the knowledge they will eventually be sponsored and resettled."

As a warning sun finally penetrated the dense bank of damp coastal fog that chills the Vietnamese, Pham Doan Duong unbuttoned his jacket and said earnestly:

"It is very important we get out and get a job. The people want to work." This former director of a technical school in Saigon added sadly, "If they stay here they feel like they are in prison. It is better to stay in Saigon."

Like so many of the middle-class refugees here, this scholarly looking man, a phalanx of

pens sticking out of his top left-hand pocket, asked for information on life outside the camp gates:

What do the Americans really think about us? Is unemployment as high as people say? "We have no experience, no contact," he said as he walked slowly along a road busy with people and military trucks. "How can we have contact? It is impossible. We only see the tops of the hills."

Nothing will change, officials here say, until they get the necessary clearance and the required sponsorship.

Disagreement slows down Alaskan oil flow

By C. Robert Zelnick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — This time for natural gas — is moving so slowly through complex arguments that it may not be built before 1979 at the earliest.

Two years after Congress allowed construction of the oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez by exempting it from federal environmental regulations, Washington is being asked to decide the best route for a pipeline able to carry some 28 trillion cubic feet of gas.

Two companies currently applying to the Federal Power Commission (FPC) proposed widely different routes and transportation systems.

The El Paso Natural Gas Company wants to transport the gas along the same 800-mile pipeline corridor to be used for the Prudhoe Bay oil. At Valdez the U.S. gas would be liquefied and transported in tankers to the West Coast. Once there it would be turned back into gas for local markets.

Opposing the El Paso application is the Alaskan Arctic Gas Pipeline Company (AAG), which proposes instead an overland pipeline east across northern Alaska, then down Canada's Mackenzie River Valley and into the U.S. Midwest.

Approximately 100 interested parties have intervened in the FPC hearings, including the state of Alaska which, for revenue reasons, favors the El Paso application.

Several Midwestern states support the AAG proposal. AAG also has won support from each of the companies involved in the oil pipeline venture with the exception of El Paso.

So complex are the issues and so numerous are the parties that the FPC's final decision is unlikely within the next 12 months. And once the FPC has ruled, the Interior Department must decide which of the two routes will pass across federal lands, and issue an environmental impact statement. From there the issue may go to court. Some observers even suggest possible congressional action on the choice of routes.

Even optimists believe that it may be 1979 at the earliest before gas actually starts moving through the selected route.

Proponents of the El Paso route contend that:

- A common oil/gas pipeline corridor will minimize environmental damage, particularly since the AAG route may cut across the Arctic National Wildlife Range in northern Alaska.

- Knowledge gained during construction of the oil pipeline will mean fewer pitfalls during construction of the gas pipeline.

- A route limited to U.S. territory means fewer international complications since Canada has yet to resolve environmental questions, the aboriginal rights of its Indian and Eskimo populations, and powerful interests among several provinces.

Supporters of the AAG proposal respond that:

- Eliminating the liquefaction and back-into-gas steps on an overland route could save consumers \$600 million to \$800 million per year.

- A Mackenzie River route would deliver more gas to consumers, being able to deliver Canadian as well as Alaskan natural gas.

- The project could provide an opportunity for several joint energy undertakings with Canada under conditions sanctified by treaty.

- Any environmental costs involved in the overland route would be more than offset by the elimination of tanker traffic.

Environmental groups are split on their choice of routes. Few regard either route as clearly better than the other.

In its original impact statement on the oil pipeline, the Interior Department suggested that the Mackenzie River gas route had enormous economic advantages over the route now proposed by El Paso. If the FPC continues to regulate gas prices, most observers believe the overland route would save consumers billions of dollars in the long run.

But with soaring energy prices and possible deregulation of natural gas prices, many observers see the difference between the El Paso and AAG routes in terms of corporate profit statements rather than savings to consumers.

Solar heat? Builders say it's ready now

Big government charged with favoring big business

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — Small builders across the U.S., with dozens of operating solar homes to their credit, insist that solar heating is available for the average home owner to enjoy — right now.

These builders, who have designed, built, and installed their own solar heating systems, claim the federal government has largely ignored their efforts, however.

"My son and I," writes Robert L. Heaton, consulting engineer of Berkeley, California, "have built and are operating a retrofit solar heating system on a home in Berkeley. Neither HUD, NSF, NASA, nor ERDA, all duly notified, have been interested enough to see solar energy being used."

Mr. Heaton, one of many responding to an article on solar heating in this newspaper, referred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Energy Research and Development Administration — federal agencies involved in Washington's current new look at solar energy.

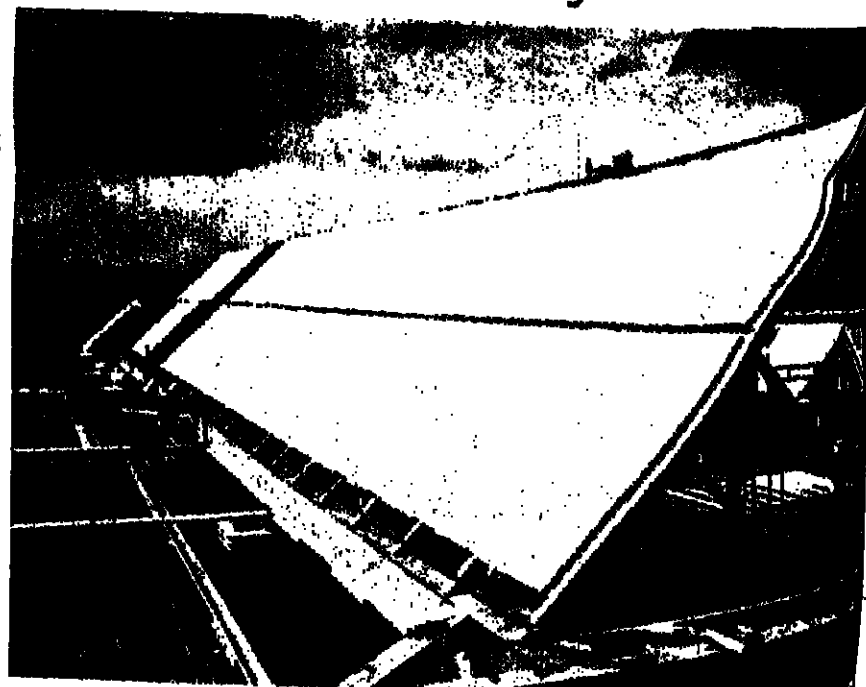
Other builders claim that the government's solar research program, which may total \$100 million in fiscal 1975, is too slow, too costly, and too much in the hands of a few giant corporations into the solar act.

Officials of ERDA and the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) say systems built by small firms are too expensive, and that only companies like General Electric and Westinghouse can mass-produce solar hardware for widespread use.

"If a home owner," replies Bruce R. Anderson, builder of solar homes in New Hampshire, "with a properly designed home and of moderate size spends more than \$5,000 to do 50 percent or so of his heating with solar energy, then the system was designed improperly."

Harry E. Thomason, who builds solar-heated homes in the Washington, D.C., area, says his patented "Solaris" system cost about \$4,500 to install, and provides 65 to 75 percent of heat needed "on cold winter days."

Big business, meanwhile, is dragging its feet



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff

Solar heating panels being installed in Dorchester, Massachusetts

on solar energy, according to Sen. S. Gaylor Nelson (D) of Wisconsin and Thomas J. McIntyre (D) of New Hampshire.

The "suspicion was almost unavoidable," said Senator Nelson, referring to General Electric and Westinghouse, that these "giant firms, because of their large investment in nuclear technology, hoped that solar energy would not gain rapidly."

He cited studies by GE and Westinghouse, financed by \$500,000 grants to each by the National Science Foundation, predicting that "within the next 25 years solar energy would be providing only 2 to 4 percent of total (U.S.) heating and cooling needs, when nuclear energy — a far more complex technology — had jumped from zero to 6 percent as a source of electrical power in less than 20 years."

Nuclear technology, notes Raymond D. Watts, general counsel of the Senate Small Business Committee, is "big business technology," whereas small business is uniquely equipped to develop solar heating and cooling hardware.

"The power establishment," says Mr. Watts, "is dragging its feet, because if we went too far, too fast [on the development of

solar energy], the disruption of technology would be too devastating."

For whom? For electric power manufacturers of nuclear reactors, says Mr. Watts. Beyond that, he has a major commitment to solar technology "change the shape of economic, social, and aesthetic" concepts in the States.

"Such a threat [to existing interest in older energy technology] may, in fact, Senator Nelson, 'be present in the development of solar energy technology' the task of policy makers... should be ways to make the transition as painless as possible, not to arrest or unduly delay transition already long overdue."

Small builders in all parts of the country are putting up solar heating systems far less cost than the \$10,000 per unit cost by one Washington official.

Dr. Thomason's clients are about \$1,000 to \$5,000 should be top. The solar system, a three-story, 2,300-square foot home built by Interactive Resources, Inc., of Richmond, California, costs \$4,000 including

Here it is!



the Monitor's new international edition to get you to the heart of the world's news

The world-sweeping coverage and all the rich feature variety of The Christian Science Monitor are here — in an easy-to-handle compact size.

Every week this refreshing new edition collects and updates the important Monitor news stories from around the world. They're organized geographically so you quickly find the area of your interest. And the smaller pages then put what you want to read in stronger focus.

This newspaper has always been known for getting to the essentials, quickly, accurately. Now, in its new weekly edition and compact design, the Monitor can do that job with more crispness and readability than ever.

There is no better time to become a regular reader. Simply use the coupon.

Please start my subscription to the new compact Monitor.*

- ☐ 6 months \$U.S. 12.50 ☐ Bank draft enclosed (U.S. currency)
☐ 1 year \$U.S. 25.00 ☐ International Money Order to follow
☐ 18 months \$U.S. 37.50

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Box 125, Astor Station
Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02123

Mr./Mrs.
Miss/Ms.

Street

Apt.

City

State/Country

ZIP/Post Code

*Please use current local exchange rate.

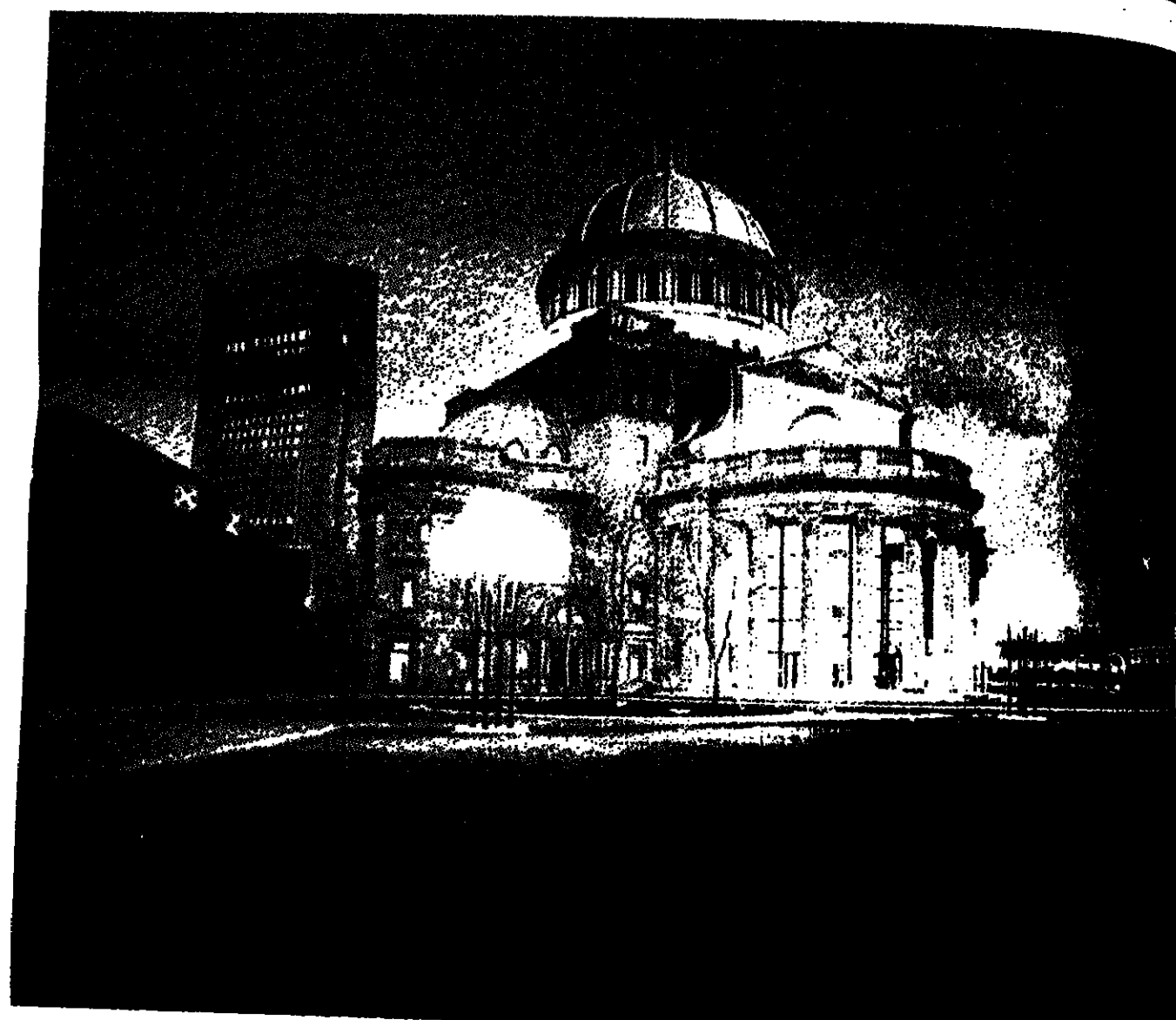
New front entrance for Mother Church

Boston
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, has acquired a main entrance.

The new portico opened May 18, marking the final step in new construction at the Church Center. Redevelopment of the area adjacent to The Mother Church began in 1968 and includes two new administrative buildings, a Sunday School building, a reflecting pool, and large underground garage.

Ten 42-foot limestone Corinthian columns dominate the classic half-rotunda. The entrances are set in a curving glass wall reinforced by bronze bands. Two elevators are available to take churchgoers from the lobby to the auditorium and its balconies.

No ceremonies marked the opening. Instead, in a brief statement, The Christian Science Board of Directors called for "works instead of words" and "renewed dedication on the part of Christian Scientists in a time when spiritual values are being tested more sharply than ever before by the materialism of modern life."



New portico for The Mother Church opened

By Gordon N. Converse, chief

Can planning be dangerous?

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A corporation plans for its sales expansion, a parent plans for his child's education — but the U.S. Government doesn't plan for its oil needs nor anticipate where next year's gasoline will come from.

That is the argument of a group of senators and economists who want to set up an office of national economic planning. The "single most important piece of legislation in my 24 years of public service," says Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota.

Immediately, it runs head-on into those who associate government planning with socialist control.

If planning advocates "came right out and said they wanted to create an economic police state their cause would never get off the ground," charged Walter Wriston, First National City Bank president to a meeting of the Society of American Business Writers here.

But New York banker Robert V. Roosa says, "The choice is not between plan and no plan, but between coherent planning and chaotic planning."

"Are you satisfied with the way the economy now is operating?" asks Sen. Jacob Javits.

Sen. Javits, who received a letter from Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Automobile Workers, and J. Irwin Miller, chairman of the Cummins Engine Company, are among backers. They support "the balanced growth and economic planning act of 1975." It would set up an economic three-man board to coordinate data from other agencies and offer a report beginning in 1977.

Herbert Stein, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under Presidents Nixon and Ford, pooh-poohs the idea. Federal planning, he thinks, is a subtle prescription for transferring power "from people acting in the market to people acting in the government."

Dr. Stein's opposition is not unexpected,

since the planning proposal, by inference, is a criticism of the President's Council of Economic Advisers for not doing more long-range planning itself.

Significantly heading the list of academics, union and business leaders supporting the program, is Leon H. Kayserling, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Truman.

By a coincidence, an independent five-man planning group set up by President Truman under Chairman William S. Paley, in January, 1951, issued a five-volume report, "Resources for Freedom," forecasting a dangerous energy and fuel shortage in another 25 years or so.

In October, 1970, Congress established the National Commission on Materials Policy to look into world scarcities. It was the beginning of a feeling among many that the earth's resources are finite, with famine latent.

In June, 1973, the new commission delivered its report, "Material Needs and Environment — Today and Tomorrow." It made more than 150 recommendations. Congressional staffs and committees are still studying it; little has been done.

In 1974 the Commission on Supplies and Shortages was created as a study of supplies and shortages. The National Academy of Sciences' Committee on Mineral Resources and Environment (Comate Committee) issued a report, February, 1975.

Some critics say what America needs is more action by Congress, not commissions. Senators Humphrey and Javits argue, however, that something must be done to coordinate data being collected by 50 different unconnected agencies. The director of the new planning body would be "chief adviser to the president for economic affairs." By contrast, the present Council of Economic Advisers would continue to concentrate on "short-run problems."

How would recommendations be enforced? "Voluntary," say Messrs. Humphrey, Javits, and Leontief; there would be "coercion," assert critics.

U.S. morale lifted, but there are... Questions in wake of Mayaguez

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The Marines' rescue of the supply ship Mayaguez and its crew off Tang Island in the Gulf of Thailand lifts American morale, leaves questions unanswered, and nails down one fact — the White House is still dominant in foreign policy and Congress tags along, 1973 War Powers Resolution or not. That's the story of America's role in Southeast Asia from the first.

Congress allegedly showed impotence on the war when it adopted the Tonkin Gulf Resolution in August, 1964. In two days' debate, with only two senators, Morse and Gruening, opposing. In 1970 the disillusioned Senate repealed the resolution which, in the meantime, Undersecretary of State Nicholas deB. Katzenbach said gave the President authority to use U.S. troops "anywhere" in Southeast Asia.

Now, once more, the executive has shown its dominance in the constitutionally gray area of foreign affairs.

The War Powers Resolution of 1973 specifically says that "the President in every possible instance shall consult with Congress before introducing U.S. armed forces into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated."

The resolution, which some thought ended during White House operations like the Tang Island affair, did not hold water. Two "leaks":

— It is qualified by the phrase "in every possible instance."

— The word "consult" is not defined.

More importantly, pragmatically, the Tang Island raid accomplished its purpose and was a success. A debacle would have been different in Congress.

The War Powers Law, furthermore, limits use of troops to 60 days in the absence of a declaration of war, and requires that the president give Congress a written report

within 48 hours of any emergency action.

First reactions in Congress, among them:

— The gallant rescue by Marines, in size, has given an incalculable boost to American morale, in the wake of the fiasco.

It has given a political boost to Mr. Ford, who ordered it, which delighted Republicans. They liken it to the "Pearl Harbor" of the Vietnam war, associated with "Teddy" Roosevelt, to John F. Kennedy's rescue of the ship, which helped Roosevelt beat Al Smith in 1904.

— It left inevitable questions: U.S. Marines to a Thailand base? The Thai Government was the spy ship? (Congress felt deceived in the Tonkin Gulf incident.) Did it agree to release the Mayaguez crew?

— More particularly, for Congress does "consult" mean in the War Powers Resolution?

The Constitution gives Congress the power to make war (Article I, Section 8). But in the new incident,

The Constitution gives Congress the power to make war (Article I, Section 8). But in the new incident, the president commander-in-chief, makes the president commander-in-chief, title 2, Section 2. Once again, the "inherent power" of the president is cited, to protect American troops abroad.

In practice, over 200 years, the president has absorbed powers which the original thought would belong to Congress. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield said that he was "notified" not "consulted." The White House says advance notice is equivalent to consultation.

Excited congressmen hail President Ford for the storybook daring of the rescue, only a few ask whether he exceeded authority.

Asia China fuels Indian unrest

By Marcus F. Franda
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi
Indications are that one of China's post-Vietnam strategy goals will be to promote instability in northeast India by giving more active support to separatist movements there.

In the wake of Communist take-overs in Cambodia and South Vietnam, Peking is anxious to head off any extension of Soviet influence in Asia, and India is seen by the Chinese as a Soviet agent.

In recent months Peking has urged "coordination" among breakaway-minded tribes in the Indian states of Nagaland and Mizoram, where 200,000 Indian troops have been keeping "peace" for two decades. In April India declared "president's rule" in Nagaland because the state government had lost control and in January a leading Indian police official was assassinated by rebels in Mizoram. Obviously for India, Peking has recently encouraged separatists and rebels in those parts of Burma and Bangladesh that front on the two Indian states.

There is increasing speculation in south Asian capitals that, in line with this new strategy, China will recognize Bangladesh some time this year, perhaps in the next two months. (Peking opposed the Bangladesh liberation war of 1971 and in 1972 used its first vote in the Security Council to veto Bangladesh entry into the UN. China abstained from

voting when Bangladesh was admitted to the UN in 1973.)

A Chinese diplomat told the official Bangladesh news agency in Bonn May 4 that "What we thought about Bangladesh two years ago is no longer true. . . . We now believe that Bangladesh cannot be dominated by any foreign power."

Mention of "any foreign power" obviously was a reference to India and the Soviet Union, both of which have come under increasing attack in Bangladesh during the past two years despite the fact that they were almost the only supporters of the Bangladesh liberation war in 1971.

Early this year Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, then Prime Minister of Bangladesh, declared himself "President" and abolished parliamentary democracy and freedom of the press. But he since has allowed Bangladesh newspapers to print student attacks on India.

When New Delhi abolished the position of the Chogyal (king) in Sikkim and changed Sikkim's status from that of an Indian protectorate to a "fully integrated state of India," in April, Dacca newspapers were allowed to echo Peking's charges that Sikkim had been "illegitimately annexed by India because of India's expansionist and imperialist designs."

Although the Bangladesh Government for the past year or so has been silent about establishing diplomatic relations with China, Sheikh Mujib has said that he wants friendly relations with all countries, presumably including China.

CLASSIFIED ADS

accommodations
ACCOMMODATIONS AVAILABLE at Beaton House, Torquay, Applications invited from active Christian Scientists of pensionable age.

carpets
DAVID MURE & CO., LTD., 21-23 Chisworth Street, Reading, W.2. Telephone 01-723 8217/8. Floor covering specialists and consultants. Extensive carpet library and testing facilities. Contract carpet a specialty.

cars for hire
YOUR CHAUFFEUR DRIVEN CAR from Wynn-Saville Ltd., 17 Radley Place, London W.9 6JP. Tel. 01-837 4888, around town and for sight-seeing.

cleaning services
WETTON CLEANING SERVICES, Ltd., 43 Cedogon Street, Chelsea S.W.3. Tel. 01-589-7747 5228/7/8. Domestic, Office, Window, General Cleaning, Paint Washing Interior, Exterior, Decorations, etc.

dressmaking
DORIS PUSEY High-class dressmaking including Readers dresses. Alterations, Remodeling, 23 Loveday Road, West Ealing, W.3. Tel. 01-727 1558.

employment agencies
ST. ANNE'S MANAGEMENT selection and Employment Agency, 43 High St., Addlestone, Surrey, Weybridge 48134/5/6. Covers all grades of staff throughout the U.K.

flat for sale
2 BEDROOM CENTRALLY HEATED FLAT — plus garage, 15 mins. to City and West End. 61 year lease. Mr. and Mrs. Rose. Office 01-601 4795, home 01-673 0585.

hotels
BLAKES OF CHELSEA, London 63. Rooms, S.W.1. Tel. 01-730 3821. All Floor Work.

leisure products
LEISURE DRINKS IMPORT A wide range of interesting non-alcoholic drinks. Weddings a specialty. Please ask for details. Leisure Drinks Ltd., Aston-on-Trent, Derby. Tel. 0332 782535.

mountlands
A Christian Science House offers Christian Science Graduate and Practical Nurses satisfying work in pleasant surroundings. Live in or out.

real estate directory
There are also opportunities to contribute to the success of this Christian Science directory. The directory is published by the Christian Science Monitor. Send your contribution to: The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02116.

real estate directory
The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a directory of real estate agents in the Boston area. The directory is published by the Christian Science Monitor. Send your contribution to: The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02116.

real estate directory
The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a directory of real estate agents in the Boston area. The directory is published by the Christian Science Monitor. Send your contribution to: The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02116.

real estate directory
The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a directory of real estate agents in the Boston area. The directory is published by the Christian Science Monitor. Send your contribution to: The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02116.

real estate directory
The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a directory of real estate agents in the Boston area. The directory is published by the Christian Science Monitor. Send your contribution to: The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02116.

real estate directory
The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a directory of real estate agents in the Boston area. The directory is published by the Christian Science Monitor. Send your contribution to: The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02116.

real estate directory
The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a directory of real estate agents in the Boston area. The directory is published by the Christian Science Monitor. Send your contribution to: The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02116.

real estate directory
The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a directory of real estate agents in the Boston area. The directory is published by the Christian Science Monitor. Send your contribution to: The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02116.

real estate directory
The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a directory of real estate agents in the Boston area. The directory is published by the Christian Science Monitor. Send your contribution to: The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02116.

real estate directory
The Christian Science Monitor is publishing a directory of real estate agents in the Boston area. The directory is published by the Christian Science Monitor. Send your contribution to: The Christian Science Monitor, 1000 Beacon Street, Boston, MA 02116.

From page 1

★ Uncle Sam: no retreat

previous week he had been at pains to underline the American commitment to South Korea.

During this coming week President Ford will himself be in Europe to meet Egyptian President Sadat in Austria and also, and importantly, to join his NATO allies in Brussels.

Europeans who are concerned about the possibility of a decline of American interest in the outside world should particularly note that vote in the U.S. House of Representatives on overseas troop cuts. The House surprised itself by the extent of its non-isolationism.

No one can say exactly how much this swing back to vigilance was caused by the Mayaguez ship incident.

It was like a tap on the kaleidoscope. Suddenly the pattern changed.

What had seemed to be a drift toward military disengagement has turned into a clear disposition in the Congress to man the distant ramparts and refurbish the arsenal. Having voted to keep up the troop strengths overseas, the House also rejected, usually by about two to one, a series of proposals to cut back on appropriations for new weapons.

All of this is the plus side of the settlement in Southeast Asia. The United States has disengaged itself from the long contest there. It is out of all of Indo-China. It presumably will soon be out of Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia may have to make such ar-

rangements as they can with China and the Soviet Union. Southeast Asia is on its own and there has been a defeat of an American purpose.

But in this dust-settling aftermath of that long struggle one can see more clearly the extent to which it shackled the energies and resources of the United States to that part of the world. Too little of time, attention, and resources were available for Europe.

Now the whole Southeast Asia story seems to belong to history. It is behind and almost forgotten. The giant has been unshackled. He is concerned about Europe — and about the Middle East.

Another point becomes clear. The President of the United States no longer can conduct American foreign policy by himself as was largely done during the Johnson and Nixon phases. Mr. Ford alone cannot commit or guarantee. What he promises is only valid when and if confirmed by the Congress.

Europeans would be making a serious mistake to assume that the Congress of the United States is today bent on any retreat from responsibility. Quite the contrary is true. The Congress will be consulted on every important point. But it is just as concerned as is the President or Secretary of State about Europe, about the NATO alliance, about the Japanese alliance, and about a fair settlement in the Middle East and between Greeks and Turks.

From page 1

★ Momentous market decision

Pro-marketiers dispute many of their opponents' facts and figures. Some of the above allegations they will concede, however. But, they continue, it is precisely because Britain has allowed her industry to become uncompetitive that she is in her present mess. You will meet very few British businessmen who want to sacrifice the dwindling tariffs they now enjoy in Europe, and go back to trading from the outside.

As for "sovereignty" — pro-marketiers wonder how much real control over the British bureaucracy Parliament enjoys right now. They suspect that British socialists are afraid that Brussels will check their own schemes for ruling by edict. If only the Labour government had been prepared to send its best men into the European institutions, including the European parliament (which it boycotts) it

would have found it both flexible and responsive, the argument goes.

But the facts and figures are complex, contradictory, often hypothetical. Politicians are always crying "Debate the issues — not the personalities." But that is probably bad political psychology. This reporter gets the impression that British voters are skeptical whether "the issues" can really be defined at all — that what matters (to them most) are the personalities bidding for power. So they will probably line up the coalition of pro-marketiers like Harold Wilson, Roy Jenkins, Edward Heath and Liberal leader Jeremy Thorpe on the one side — and the leftist socialist anti-marketiers like Tony Benn, Michael Foot and Barbara Castle on the other, and ask themselves: Now which of these characters do I trust?

From page 1

★ Oil firms in bribe scandal

So far, this is what is known about the bribes and other payments:

- United Brands paid \$1.25 million last year to a Honduran official, now believed to be the former minister of economy, Abraham Benetton Ramos, to escape the effects of a whopping new banana tax. The disclosure last month led to the ouster of Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano as Honduran president — and a sizable shakeup in both the government and the military. Now there is talk of nationalizing the United Brands Honduran operation, which is one of the largest U.S. investments in Central America.

- United Brands is being pressured to tell if bribes were made to officials in other countries in which it operates. Costa Rica, for example, demanded and received assurances that no such payments were made to Costa Rican officials. Panama, El Salvador, and other nations are similarly asking the question.

- Gulf Oil admitted before a Senate Foreign

Relations subcommittee May 18 that it had paid nearly \$5 million for political purposes overseas. The ruling political party of President Park Chung Hee in South Korea received \$4 million; nearly half a million dollars went to support the successful presidential campaigns of the late Gen. Rene Barrientos Ortuno of Bolivia and other campaigns. Gulf also contributed \$50,000 to a group based in Lebanon that was prompting pro-Arab public relations in the U.S.

Other oil companies that have disclosed they made political contributions outside the U.S. include Mobil Oil Corporation, Standard Oil Company (Indiana), and Standard Oil Company of California. Numerous other U.S. companies are under investigation.

Newspapers, magazines, radio, and television in Latin America are making much of the situation. Columnists in Caracas, for example, demanded that the government of Venezuela, President Carlos Andres Perez, launch major probes.

From page 1

★ Ford and Mao meet

security treaty with Taiwan under which the U.S. is committed to help defend Taiwan against armed attack. An armed attempt by the People's Republic to take over Taiwan is in fact unlikely given the magnitude of the operation that would be needed from the

mainland across the 100 miles of the Formosa Strait.

In addition to this military commitment, it can be assumed the U.S. would try to preserve its economic ties with a separate Taiwan and the military and communications facilities it has hitherto had on the island.



TOKYO TODAY

Tokyo's skies are being seen all over Tokyo. In the largest and most populated city in the world, pollution is down, air is clearer, and more breathing space is being reclaimed by the reclaiming of 1,000 acres from Tokyo Bay.

Skies are clearest on Sundays — not factories closed, but in the heart of the famous Ginza shopping street is no cars.

Ginza is normally jammed with traffic and shoppers. But on Sundays it is

transformed: benches, potted shrubs, flowers, and trees appear to form a one-day-a-week park.

Workers (for most of them Sunday is their only full day off) come out to amble, shop in the stores, relax, eat, see and be seen. By mid-morning the street is filled. Western-style clothing and hair-dos are as commonplace as McDonald's hamburgers and Kentucky Fried Chicken.

The young often spend the entire day walking back and forth, then taking in a movie or two at dusk. Many films are American-

**Photos and text
By Gordon N. Converse
Chief photographer of
The Christian Science Monitor**

made. The larger the posters, the greater the crowds.

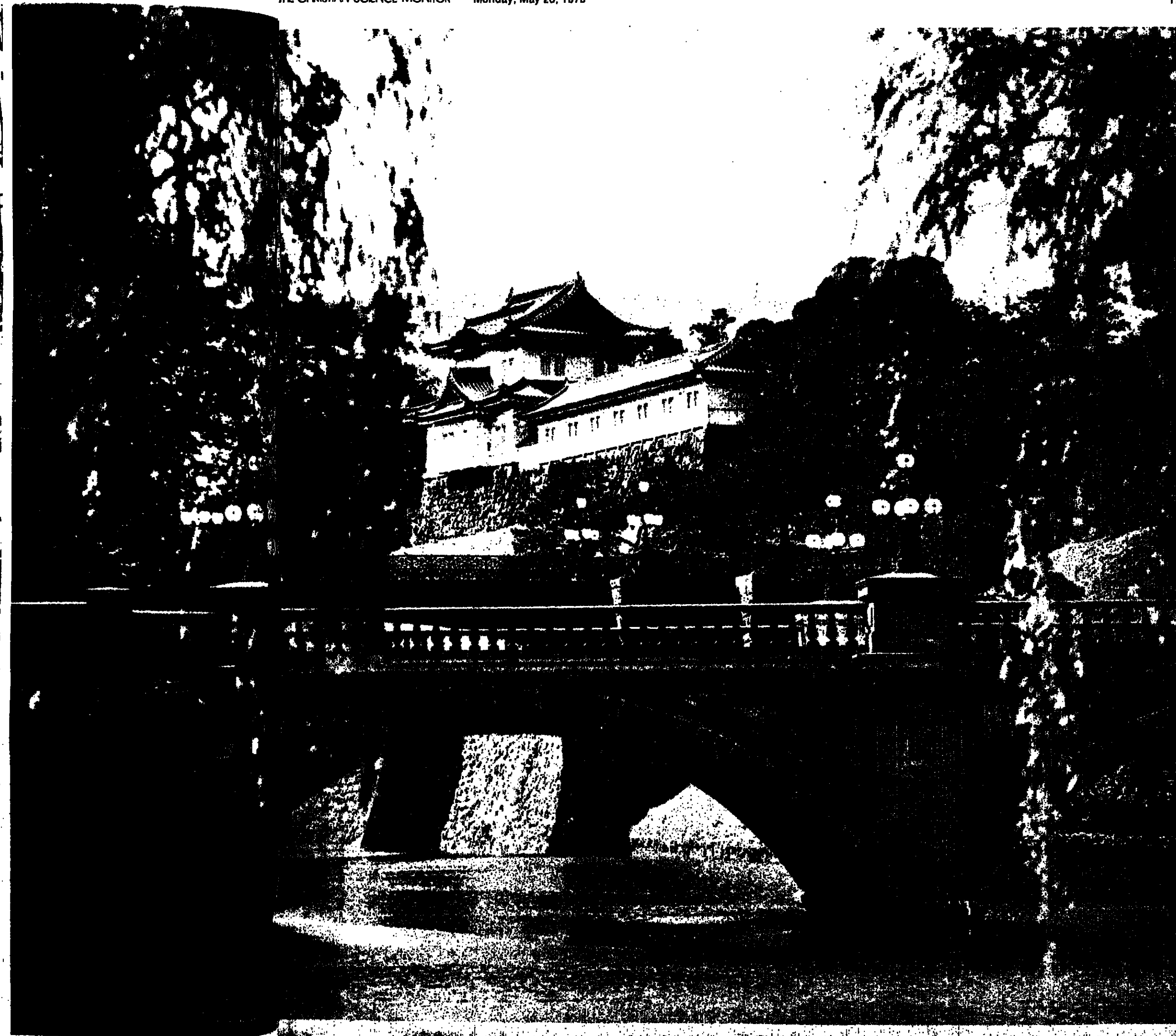
Family groups and old-timers eventually move a few blocks from the Ginza to parks around the Imperial Palace, a quiet sanctuary

in the midst of the hustle and bustle of a city that is both capital and commercial center.

The Palace is surrounded by inclined walls made of different sized blocks of masonry with corner towers dotting the fortress. The Emperor and his family live in a series of low buildings which are largely invisible from the outside world. A linked series of tranquil, willow-fringed moats crossed by occasional bridges surrounds the inner enclosure.

For many Japanese the day is not complete without posing for a photograph in front of the moats, pines and bridges of the Imperial Palace.

Double bridges lead to main gate of Tokyo's Imperial Palace grounds



financial

What Nigeria plans to do with its oil billions

By Karl Lavrenco
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Lagos, Nigeria

Nigeria, the world's seventh largest exporter of crude petroleum, has launched a five-year development plan that envisages a total investment of \$48 billion.

It is a case of a nation of nearly 80 million at a very low stage of development finding itself suddenly rich, with enormous amounts of money to spend.

The year 1974 saw an unprecedented trade surplus of almost \$6.5 billion, despite a large increase in imports. The \$5.6 million tons of crude oil exported during that year earned a record \$8.5 billion.

The newly launched third five-year development plan, for which the government is earmarking \$32 billion for investment with another \$16 billion coming from private

sources, seems to approach Nigeria's pressing problems in a practical manner. Much of the money will go to help rural development, especially to rehabilitate the ailing agriculture. A road program costs \$5.44 billion, and \$3.2 billion is set aside for education.

A total of \$9.6 billion will be invested in industry by federal and state authorities alone, most of it for projects based on local raw materials and in cooperation with leading Western companies. A sugar project, in cooperation with the Commonwealth Development Corporation, is designed to produce 100,000 tons of the commodity annually. A cement plant costing \$282.5 million is built as a joint venture with Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers. It is based on locally available limestone. The Soviets are building a huge iron and steel complex using local iron ore and coal. There are many plans to expand

oil refining capacities and set up petrochemical plants.

The situation in Nigeria's capital and main port, Lagos, hints at the country's needs.

The city had a population of between 200,000 and 300,000 20 years ago. It is now estimated at 3 million, with little having been done in the intervening two decades to improve the roads, housing, and sanitation facilities. In central Lagos about 600 people live per acre, compared to 180 in Manhattan.

Traffic congestion must be seen to be believed. It is by no means unusual to be three hours and more from one's downtown to the airport, a distance of miles.

Of course, the situation in Lagos is not for Nigeria. A project, assisted by the national expertise provided by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), working out a "master plan" to redesign city development plans and improve the land.

Have-not nations grow bitter

By David R. Francis

The "third world" has become increasingly bitter about the shape of the international world order.

More and more, the people living in the poor countries believe they are being exploited by the rich nations.

Those of us residing in industrialized countries had best be aware of this new mood for at least three reasons:

1. There is some justification to this feeling of unfairness in the global economic system.

2. It will be a cause of disturbance and expense to the world's rich (anyone making more than \$1,000 per year).

The move by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to quadruple oil prices is only a dramatic and successful example of the efforts of the poor countries to increase their share of world income and wealth.

3. Currently the developing countries are drifting apart from the industrialized countries, rather than coming together.

Obsessed with their own affairs, the well-to-do countries are paying less attention to the poor nations whose citizens make up the majority of this planet's inhabitants.

One of the more articulate third-world spokesmen is Mahbub ul-Haq, director of policy planning and program review at the World Bank. A Pakistani, to Western ears, his views may sound radical. In his own country, he says, he would be regarded as most moderate.

Here's his case for the third world: "We had assumed, two decades ago, that this cause of development was going to be a joint venture between the developing countries and the developed world, and that there would be a major transfer of resources from the rich to the poor nations, to lay the framework for accelerated development in the developing countries."

"That has not happened, and we should honestly face the fact today that it is unlikely to happen, judging by the current trends."

Dr. Haq notes that in the industrialized countries there is concern about the quality of life and the conservation of nonrenewable resources. In the third world, the concern is often for life itself, threatened by hunger and malnutrition, and about the best distribution and exploitation of resources rather than their depletion.

Dr. Haq charges that the third world has often seen its poverty and weakness "exploited in the name of grand sounding principles."

"It is rather an unpleasant truth that poor countries... have often been swindled out of a decent return for the produce in the name of market mechanism, deprived of their economic independence in the name of world dependence, seduced by imperialist styles, foreign value systems, brain research designs — all in the name of freedom of choice."

"When terms of trade turned for against the industrialized countries in 1974, it was characterized as the beginning of a world depression and a unmanageable adjustment problem not though it meant a transfer of merely 1 percent of the GNP (Gross National Product) of the developed world."

"But the industrialized countries conveniently forgot that the developing countries have often lost 10-15 percent of their GNP through the deterioration in the terms of trade in the 1960s and were forced to make a far more painful adjustment in their consumption levels to a much lower level of income."

Dr. Haq maintained that the developing countries — dubbed as black-market exploiters in the West — were not seeking a higher share of the final product but the consumer for oil.

In Europe, for instance, the consumer paid an average of \$33 for every barrel of oil and oil products. The cost of extraction, refining, transportation, and distribution was only about \$5 per barrel. OPEC nations had received about \$14 of the remaining \$28. The other \$14 was pocketed by the oil companies and government taxes and royalties of European countries.

Through their control of the bulk of the world reserves of many minerals, the poor countries will be seeking income, a la OPEC. They will be cartels when possible to jack up prices. They will be less deferential to industrial countries. And as the nuclear weapons, a few poor nations become politically nasty.

With a greater effort toward the lion between the third world and industrialized countries to establish a fairer world economic order, global peace and relative stability will be difficult. Without such an effort, it will be impossible.

education

Meat loaf and Ping-Pong

Sweden's lavish child care

By Joan M. Bergstrom
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Sweden, with a population approximately that of Massachusetts, has developed a comprehensive child-care center program for 7- to 10-year-olds. Child centers include play schools, day nurseries, youth centers, playgrounds, and free-time centers. The reason: The Swedes believe that children 10 years old and younger should not be left alone at home while their parents work.

In Sweden, approximately 70 percent of mothers with children between the ages of 7 and 10 are working. Most place their children in the centers. A modest weekly fee, tied to family income, is charged. The centers are staffed by professionals.

Children these ages, the Swedes reason, have a great deal of energy and drive, hence it is important that their interests and energies be channeled into constructive activities. As a result, children whose parents work are encouraged to attend a center on a regular basis both before and after school.

At the center they do their homework, take part in plays, hobbies, and special activities, and are served breakfast, snacks, and late-afternoon meals. Centers are open for 10 hours a day Monday-Friday, Saturdays until 2:30 p.m., and on certain holidays.

Some of the children spend just their afternoons at the center. The amount of time the children are at the center depends on the parents' working schedules. The number of places in each center is usually limited to 18 or 20, and they are staffed by well-trained personnel both male and female.

Because there is a shortage of these leisure-time centers, a number of new programs have been proposed. Some experimental programs are now being tried out.

The quality of the physical environment and operating standards of leisure-time centers have been established by the National Board of Health and Welfare.

In visiting one leisure-time center I arrived around 7:30 a.m. as a group of five children

and an adult were eating a breakfast of milk, juice, cereal, bread, cheese, and fruit. After breakfast the children assisted with the dishes, cleaned up, brushed their teeth, gathered their books, and walked to school in a group.

As I entered the center I was struck with the aesthetic quality and design of the rooms. They were cheerfully decorated in bright primary colors, and many of the walls had paintings, wall hangings, and fabric designs on them. The rooms were filled with wooden art objects, straw plants, and floral arrangements done by the children and staff.

In one playroom there were a table and several chairs located near sets of shelves holding materials such as dominoes, checkers, educational games, and unstructured media including paint, paper, modeling clay, and other three-dimensional materials. In another room there was a climbing-gymnastic apparatus, pool table, Ping-Pong table, and an old car which had been made safe but was not stripped of its learning and play value.

When I returned to the center at 2:30 p.m. there were 18 children, one of whom was in a wheelchair. The design of the indoor and outdoor facilities allowed the child in the wheelchair to move about freely.

In the afternoon these children baked apple pies, built an outdoor nature area to attract birds, experimented with the car, and visited and played with some younger children. Some other activities available to the children were: bridge, listening to music, creative arts and three-dimensional construction, textile design, map and compass reading, and stamp collecting.

Later in the afternoon, the staff and children prepared and ate a hot meal — meat loaf, potatoes, carrots, milk, grapes, and apple pie. Following dinner and cleanup, some children began to work on their homework and engage in quiet activities.

The outdoor yard was an exceptionally exciting place for the children to play. There was a rabbit hutch, a brightly painted and decorated children's house, a number of cable spools and ladders, and a multi-purpose outdoor play house made by the children.

Swedish tot on ice: youngsters are kept busy at day-care centers

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

'Black Paper' alleges bad teaching in British schools

By Philip Venning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Have open-plan classrooms, unstructured lessons, and other new teaching methods led to a decline in achievement in British schools? Has greater freedom for teachers and pupils resulted in truancy, vandalism, and widespread skepticism about the purpose of schools?

Have the needs of the cleverest children been sacrificed in a drive to bring about equality of opportunity?

A small group of teachers, university professors, and writers in Britain think the answer to all these questions is a definite "Yes." On April 21, they published the fourth in a series of controversial pamphlets called "Black Paper," roundly condemning "progressives" who, they say, have been dominating educational thinking in Britain for too long.

The editors are Prof. Brian Cox of Manchester University and Dr. Rhodes Boyson, a

former headmaster and now a Conservative member of Parliament. Among the contributors are Kingsley Amis and Iris Murdoch, novelists.

The purpose of the Black Paper, the editors say, is to challenge the current view that money will solve education's difficulties. "It is no good education clamouring for more money when every additional pound seems to increase the problems, lower standards, and increase the widespread cynicism," they say.

The fault, the Black Paper alleges, is not outdated school buildings or extra large classes, or even the social background of children. It is bad teaching. British teachers are being turned into second-rate social workers to the detriment of their teaching, the paper says.

"Poor home conditions, parental neglect, and even malnutrition have always existed," the Black Paper states, "but the traditional teacher, by treating the pupils as pupils, has opened the eyes of children to a new world of exciting and liberating learning." The best

way to help disadvantaged children is to teach them to read and write, the Black Paper proclaims.

In Britain the Department of Education and Science (DES) has little direct say in the school curriculum. Apart from the need to prepare some pupils for university entrance exams, schools are free to teach almost anything they want. There is no equivalent of a high school diploma, so schools vary considerably in the kind of education they offer. "A lottery," the Black Paper editors call the system. The writers are convinced national standards of achievement should be laid down by the DES, and they recommend all British children take exams at the ages of 7, 11, and 14. This is the reverse of the current trend to eliminate even the 11-plus examination.

The first exam at age 7 would ensure that children had learned to read and had basic mathematical skills. The later exams would cover a body of minimum geographical,

historical, scientific, and literary knowledge — enough for a basic education.

The exam at 14 could become a school-leaving exam. The minimum school-leaving age in British schools was raised from 15 to 16 years last year. But Professor Cox and Dr. Boyson think that teen-agers who are reluctant to stay in school should be allowed to leave at 14, provided they pass the proposed exam.

The publication of the Black Paper comes at a time when the education establishment is faced with criticism regarding violence in schools and low reading standards.

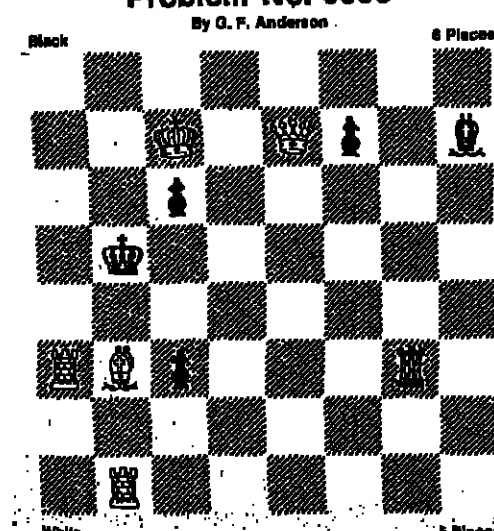
A few months ago a carefully worded report by a government appointed committee on literacy concluded there was room for improvement in reading instruction.

Black Paper 1975 is available in England from J. M. Dent, Aldine House, Albemarle Street, London W1, 8SP. And in the United States from the Council on Basic Education, 725 Fifteenth Street, Washington, DC, 20005, \$3.

chess

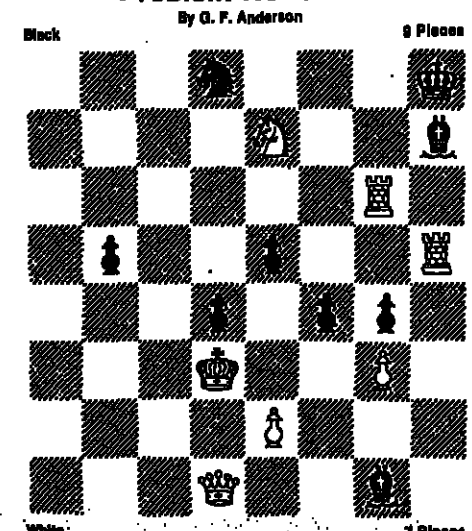
By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6693



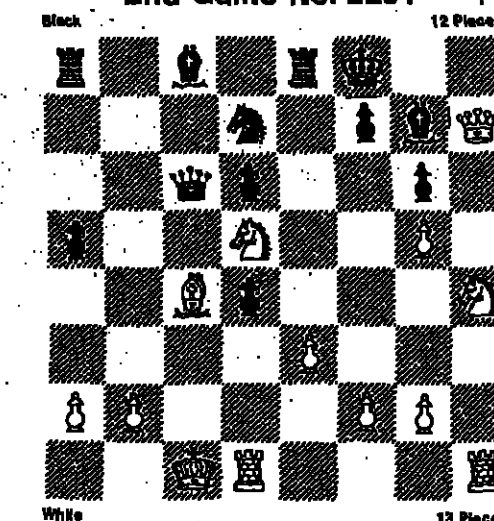
White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, 11 Secolo Meredith Tourney, 1917-21.)

Problem No. 6694



(First prize, Chess Amateur, 1924. The composer, a former member of the British foreign service, has received a special tribute from the British Chess Problem Society.)

End-Game No. 2201



White to play and win.
(Jerostrom-Bergman, Ljudeval, 1950.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 6693. P-K7.
No. 6694. P-K7.
End-Game No. 2201. White missed, after Black's P-K5, P-K6. Now Black's pawns can be captured. For example, if Black tries P-B8, White replies B-K4.

No. 6693. This prize-winner is "cooked" with its second solution. O-K15. Offered by reader D. H. Thomas.
(British Chess Federation problem tournaments are not tested by many readers, as are tournaments run by various chess periodicals.)

Brilliantly from Spain

The current Hungarian champion, a rated grandmaster, Zoltan Ribli, was awarded the brilliancy prize for his win from M. Quinteros, Argentine grandmaster, in the fourth "Torneo del Vino," held in Montilla, Spain, last August. This event was distinguished by a disproportionate number of draws. The winner, Ivan Radulov, won only two games outright. L. Kavalek, former U.S. champion, and Helmut Pfleger, West German international master, shared second with

only one win apiece. In the third "Torneo del Vino," Kavalek and Pfleger shared first. The brilliant game below shows a successful sacrifice.

Nimzo-Indian Defense

Quinteros White	Ribli Black	Quinteros White	Ribli Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 B-Q2	P-K4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 Q-R4	P-Q5
3 Kt-QB3	B-K15	16 P-K3	B-B4
4 Q-Q2	B-K15	17 BxK1	Kt-B3
5 P-P3	O-O	18 R-Q2	PxP
6 B-B4	Kt-R3	19 RxQ	QxR
7 P-QR3	BxKtch	20 B-K2	R-Q7
8 Q-B3	Kt-K6	21 P-B4	B-Q6
9 Q-Q4	QxP	22 K-B	Kt-B3
10 R-Q	P-Q4	23 Kt-K1	RxK1
11 P-QK4	Kt-R5	24 K-K1	R-Q
12 P-B3	Kt-B3		
13 R-Q3	P-B3		

Larsen Bright Spot

Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen enjoyed his greatest successes in the '60s, when he and Bobby Fischer were the strongest players outside the Iron Curtain countries. Since that time, there have been a number of strong and successful players who have on occasion out-ranked and defeated the Soviets.

Among them is the Swedish champion, Ulf Andersson. He recently defeated Larsen in a tournament in Stockholm. Below is the game, with Larsen successfully offering a Kt.

Nimzo-Indian Defense

Larsen White	Andersson Black	Larsen White	Andersson Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 R-K3	P-QR4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 Q-R4	P-K15
3 Kt-QB3	B-K15	23 P-K3	PxP
4 P-K3	P-K4	24 Kt-K2	R-B7
5 B-Q3	O-O	25 Kt-B4	RxKtP
6 Kt-B3	P-Q4	26 B-K13	Kt-Q4
7 O-O	PxP	27 P-R5	P-K14
8 BxP	QxKt	28 B-K1	Bx8
9 Q-Q3	PxP	29 R-Qch	PxK1
10 P-P3	P-QK15	30 Q-Kch	K-B
11 B-B4	P-K15	31 Q-K1	R-B
12 Q-R3	P-QR3	32 R-KK13	RxRch
13 P-QR3	B-K2	33 Q-R	O-B3
14 Kt-K1	R-K	34 Q-R	P-B3
15 B-R2	R-QB	35 B-B4	O-B5
16 Kt-K5	Kt-K1	36 Q-K1	P-B4
17 BxK1	Q-Q2	37 P-R	Q-R7
18 Q-K3	P-K15	38 Q-K	P-K15
19 P-KR4	P-QK14	39 O-K5	P-K17
20 Q-R3	Kt-Q	40 Q-Rch	Resigns

EXCHANGE RATES

	Dollars		Dollars
Argentinian pesos	0.90	Israeli pound	0.02
Austrian dollar	1.350	Italian lira	0.00
Australian schilling	0.61	Japanese yen	0.00
Brazilian franc	0.28	Mexican peso	0.00
Brazilian cruzeiro	1.31	Norwegian krona	0.01
British pound	2.303	Portuguese escudo	1.475
Canadian dollar	0.98	South African rand	0.01
Colombian peso	0.34	Spanish peseta	0.00
Danish krone	1.84	Swedish krona	0.00
French franc	2.47	Swiss franc	0.00
Dutch guilder	4.18	Venezuelan bolivar	0.00
Hong Kong dollar	2.05	W. German deutschmark	0.00

united states — music

DALCROZE

INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC

"Combining the best features of European and American Music Education"

- RHYTHM • SOLFEGE • IMPROVISATION
- DALCROZE TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE COURSE
- CHILDREN & ADULTS — DAY & EVENING
- PROFESSIONAL TRAINING — ARTIST FACULTY

INTENSIVE SUMMER SESSION — July 7-August 16

For Information: DR. HILDA M. SCHUSTER, Director
161 East 73rd St., NY 10021 — (212) TR 9-0316

The only authorized Dalcroze Teacher's Training School in the Americas

united states — boys' camps

CAMP ALGONQUIN

Reading Camp for Boys
Rhinelander, Wisconsin

Modern reading clinic for intelligent boys 7-17 of all levels of attainment. Specialized reading, development of comprehension, remedial learning disabilities. Program includes help in learning, spelling and study skills. Mostly non-reading activities: swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding, tennis, crafts, large sports and activities with.

JAMES G. DORAN
1605 N. Riverside Dr., McHenry, IL 60050
(815) 386-3110

The Grassroots Summer Session In Vermont

Introductory training for students of high school, college, and post-college ages in elements of Agriculture, Forestry, and Wildlife Management featuring: WOODLOT PRACTICES — harvesting logs, pulp, and firewood. LIVESTOCK OPERATIONS — beef, dairy, horse, sheep & poultry farming; farm construction. WILD AREA SERVICES — wildlife management, game management, environmental education, public recreation, log cabin construction. HORSE MANAGEMENT — commercial stable operations, training, breeding, draft horse skills. These courses are offered in the Green Mountains of Northern Vermont during July and August in 1, 2, or 4 week sessions under a variety of programs. Also available is the 1st term of The Grassroots Project in Vermont, a 3-term program between high school and college.

For further information write to: **STERLING**
Box 330, Craftsbury Common, Vermont 05827

think first of monitor advertisers

When scientists should protest

How much responsibility must a scientist assume for the results of his work? From time to time the question has raised its worried head and then settled down once more into an uneasy slumber. Now it looks as if the scientific conscience is truly waking up the United States. If so its repercussions will reach far beyond the shores of America and certainly travel outside the walls of the laboratory.

The Monitor's feature editor discusses the report of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the subject.

By Robert C. Cowen

America's most broadly representative scientific organization, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is trying to blow away the last vestiges of the old delusion that scientists can stand apart from society. A recent report by the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility forthrightly states:

Engineers and scientists who see their own work, or their field of knowledge, being used for morally dubious ends or in publicly dangerous ways, must speak up, even if this means blowing the whistle on their employers.

Professional ("learned") societies should defend their members who may be persecuted for such protests, a suggestion calculated to send shudders through many of these politically timid groups.

The report is remarkable, not so much as a call to new action, but as an indicator of how high the social consciousness of American scientists has risen in 20 years. It is the naive implication of the 1950s which encouraged Nobel prize winners to lament that the world would be a better place if politicians would only have the "integrity" of scientists. And this are the ranks of those who still maintain the scientific work is ethically neutral.

Asking professional societies to defend members who suffer for acting on this responsibility is another matter. Few such societies have the funds, or the inclination, to stand up to an employer or a pressure group that is bullying one or two of its members.

The AAAS is not talking about cases of broad social protest, such as objecting to the recent Vietnam war. It is concerned with "matters directly related to the professional competence of members of the [professional] society." The AAAS report cites the case of three engineers who perceived that the automatic controls planned for San Francisco's Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) system would be unsafe, as they later proved to be. Rebuffed by their superiors and turned aside by the BART board, the engineers were fired from their jobs as troublemakers.

The California Society of Professional Engineers (CSPE) investigated and found the engineers had "acted in the best interest of the public welfare," a finding

which the engineers refused from their employer, but declined to join their damage suit against BART, which was dismissed out of court.

The AAAS would have all professional societies act as did CSPE and to go further: in backing court action when necessary.

This is a responsibility demanding courage and perception, that professional societies have too long ignored. They can do so no longer. The AAAS committee is right when it observes in this connection that the public hostility to science so evident today "will almost certainly grow unless scientists exhibit greater concern for preventing misuse of science and technology."

When landscape gets short shrift

French Riviera going high-rise

By Jeffrey Robinson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paradise is pockmarked, and the French Riviera is quickly becoming one very long high-rise apartment house. From Menton on the Italian border, past Monaco, past Nice, past Antibes, and even a few kilometers past Cannes, the coast is dotted with 25-, 30-, 35-story apartment houses and ultra-modern marinas and very little of what made this coast the playground of 50 years ago.

Nothing had happened to Villefranche in the 20-odd years between my first visit and my settlement there to alter my impression that the place had been misnamed. It should have been called Paradise-sur-Mer," notes writer Waverly Root of his first trip to the coast in 1928. He says that even 20-25 years ago everything was still rather peaceful.

But when he returned to Villefranche just last year, he couldn't help but feel that the coast was a disaster area. "Paradise has been lost and Paradise is never likely to be regained," he says.

What you find are projects like Marina Bale des Anges at Villeneuve Loubet, consisting of two immense pyramid shaped buildings lining a convex beach where fishermen once dried their nets.

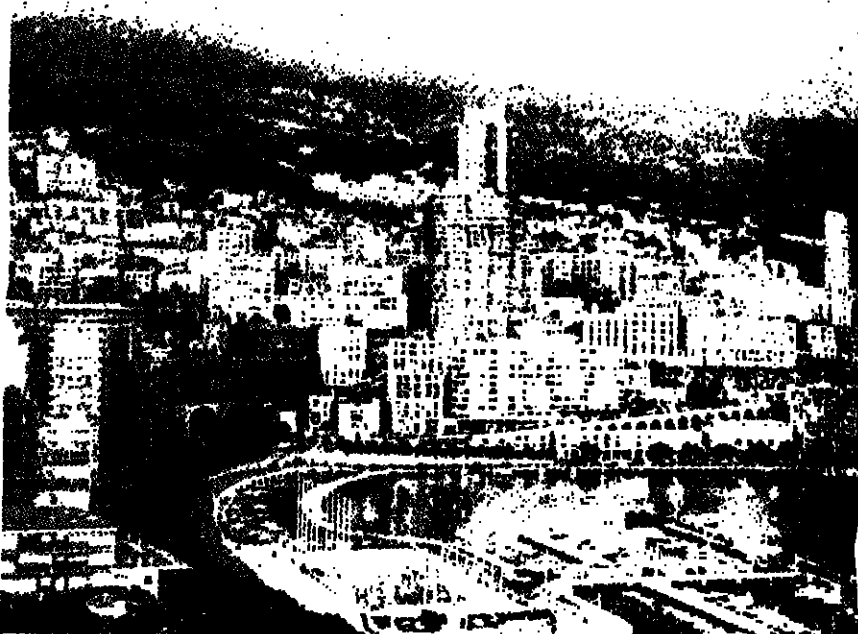
At Mandelieu and La Napoule, not far from Cannes, an entire community is being called Cannes Marina, and it's so starkly modern that it totally overshadows a small historic fort some 100 yards away.

Here in the Principality, the Loews Corporation is building what will eventually be the largest hotel on the coast. This complex has been severely criticized for helping to ruin what once had been a quaintly splendid protected harbor.

"But all is not lost," claims Pierre Feljoo. "The battle is just beginning." Mr. Feljoo is running a citizen's action group called the Regional Union for Safeguarding Life, Nature, and the Environment. "The days of exploiting this coast without any local interference are over. We may never be able to return it to what it once was. I'm afraid it's too late for that. But we can stop what's happening here now."

The building trade began taking Mr. Feljoo and his organization very seriously about a year ago. There was a half-completed apartment project going up along the sea not far from Hyeres. A marina was to go beside it, and it would probably be there today had the government not suddenly withdrawn the building permit.

"It can be done," Mr. Feljoo says. "We took



'No one is going to fly ... to the ... Riviera to glare at apartment houses'

the builders to court and won. Under French law all coastal land is public property to the point reached by the highest tide. This applies even to reclaimed land, and all things built on that land must be for the leisure needs of the citizenry.

"We stopped the project, which was to have 360 housing units, at a mere 145. We also had the right to ask for the demolition of the entire project, but because the government was at fault for granting the permit, we compromised with the builder. We allowed him to keep his investment — about \$20 million worth — and have insisted that, in exchange, he build a water purification plant on the unused land."

From there the citizens' group took off. At Eze Village, 1,500 feet by sheer drop above the Mediterranean, a builder had wanted to construct a cable car on the side of the mountain to connect the medieval village with his planned marina below. The previously granted construction permit was rescinded.

The one place along the coast where buildings could be easily controlled might be Monaco, where Prince Rainier III, with the help of a little benevolent despotism, can put his foot down. Yet Monaco has been highly criticized of late for the rash of new buildings which have changed the tiny country's face.

"I don't necessarily like it either," the Prince says. "But what can you really do? You can't make regulations that cover everything.

You can't say, 'I won't allow it, if it is in conformity with the rules. But however, one good thing here, and that there's not much room left for building.'"

Mr. Feljoo points out that throughout the rest of the coast his problem was because there's nothing but room. "I think it's all turning around now. We can't off all of the mountainsides. At least if the sea we don't think there will be more."

"The communities are aware of government is catching up. A master plan of construction permits and will be built to show a much higher ratio open land and whatever they're not but this has become a double-edged sword. Builders are now looking to go inland."

Set back in the foothills of the Maritimes, as they come down to the beaches, there is still a great deal of space and raw country.

"What we have to do now," says Feljoo, "is wait for those builders to just go away with whatever they can, because ready for them. We've been in the villages in the back country and convinced them that the only thing to offer tourists is beauty. No one fly from New York to the French glare at apartment houses."

Some British wild flowers so rare, location is secret

By Sam Napier

The British Parliament, in the midst of concern about national and international affairs, took time off to save the country's rarest plant — a lady's slipper orchid — from almost certain extinction. They placed it on their "protected species" list.

Today the whereabouts of the last wild orchid slipper in Britain is a closely guarded secret. It will bloom this summer, somewhere in Yorkshire. And, says Mr. Russell Gonn, a conservationist, "I wouldn't disclose its location for anything. Its attractive purple flower has been its undoing."

For more than a couple of decades an army of some 2,000 amateur and professional botanists and conservationists have been keeping a watch on this country's wild plants and protecting the rarest from careless hands. And

these British rare plant lovers have discovered that progress in conservation depends on secrecy.

Ten years ago the Nature Council told of a plant which had only 12 known specimens. They thought it was safe — it was in a reserve. But one day not long thereafter half of the specimens were gone.

About that time, too, Britain had only six known specimens of another wild flower, the monkey orchid. Discovered in 1931, this plant cannot be moved because its life depends on tiny fungi which cannot be transferred. The conservationists presently are also guarding its location. They issue little news about it in order to avoid attracting attention, but it is known that monkey orchids bloom somewhere in the heart of the Chilterns.

At least half a dozen varieties of wild flowers have been wiped out in the last two decades. And, says Mr. J. Collins, a planning officer in Cheshire, before long "the orchid and the

primrose could both disappear from the countryside." If that happens, the story according to Mr. Collins, will be the end of flower picking.

For some years there has been a campaign throughout England and Wales which prohibits the picking of wild flowers along roadsides, in parks and woods. Still, say the conservationists, people think that because no one owns the wild flowers are there for picking.

This is why Parliament has the protected species list. And this is why the conservationists insist on keeping the exact location of existing plants secret.

Weekend pickers, they feel, often know the value of the plants they are uprooting. Attracted by the flowers, they are unaware that the plants may be valuable and may grow only under strict conditions, probably in only one or two areas of the country.

'The Passenger' soars into visual poetry

By David Sterritt

"The Passenger" is a most tantalizing movie.

It brings into creative friction one of the greatest Italian directors, Michelangelo Antonioni, and two of the world's biggest stars — Jack Nicholson and Maria Schneider.

It focuses on some of the weightiest themes around — identity, the elusiveness of happiness, the meaning of life — but contains them within a suspense-movie format that keeps you guessing up to (and beyond) the last minute.

And it does these things in one exotic setting after another — Algeria, Spain, Germany, England, from desert waste to modern television studio.

The result is an almost-masterpiece that seems bound to generate controversy. "The Passenger" never caters to its audience. It demands attention, imagination, and even collaboration in determining the significance of the slippery story's many twists. Yet there are many riches here, including new evidence of Antonioni's genius for visualizing not only the world of things, but the world of ideas as well.

"The Passenger" plot is evasive, ephemeral — on purpose, I think. Sometimes it seems arbitrary and contrived; sometimes it soars into a sort of visual poetry that leaves story behind altogether. The important elements, however, are mood and meaning. "The Passenger" is bursting with mood. As for meaning, each spectator must make that decision for himself. Antonioni himself started shooting with an incomplete script, uncertain where the adventure would lead. The finished film is ambiguous, but grandly so.

The main character is a TV journalist who has lost his grip on both his life and his work. As he mopes about a tiny hotel in a faraway land, having failed to track down a guerrilla leader in the African desert, he stumbles across an opportunity to exchange identities with an acquaintance who has just died. A

little passport-tampering and the job is complete. He steps into the world wearing the name of a man he scarcely knew.

The movie follows this peculiar personality through various adventures — as he discovers that his alter ego was a gun-runner, as he meets a girl (Miss Schneider) who advises him about life-styles, as he pantingly avoids discovery by his wife (she has figured out that it wasn't her husband who died, and understandably wants a few answers). It all culminates in a mysterious last encounter, filmed in a majestic seven-minute shot that sums up the movie's ineffable notions about time, space, and experience.

The film's one consistent flaw stems from the screenplay, written by Antonioni himself, Mark Peploe (who had the original idea), and Peter Wollen (author of the erratic but thought-provoking "Signs and Meaning in the Cinema"). "The Passenger" dialogue is often strained and unreal, sometimes unbearably pretentious. And subtle it's not — with its hero lost (literally) in the desert of life, a man named Locke searching for the key to his own existence.

But when everyone keeps his mouth shut, and the symbols don't get too heavy-handed, Antonioni's images take us into a strange and keenly detailed nether world of moral and emotional complexity. The filmmaker seems to know his way around pretty well. He has said that in "The Passenger" he was "for the first time ... working more with the brain than, let's say, with the stomach." But he is a taciturn guide. He leaves us to ourselves in groping our way toward the center of his unique movie.

I doubt if "The Passenger" will duplicate the phenomenal success of Antonioni's "Blow-Up," which also probed timeless topics in a pop-movie framework. Yet I also doubt it will sink into disrepute like the underrated "Zabriskie Point," although "The Passenger" sometimes suffers from the same murky intellectualism. Rather, the new film will stand on its own individualistic merits — like



Maria Schneider, Jack Nicholson in Antonioni's 'The Passenger'

such Antonioni classics as "L'Aventura" and "Eclipse" — offering regal recompense to viewers who don't mind overlooking a little of what one critic called Antonioni-ennui.

Though "The Passenger" has political overtones, for the most part they remain implicit and unstated. But another of the great Italian filmmakers, Roberto Rossellini, has recently turned his attention directly toward history and politics. The movie — called "Anno Uno" — is a far cry from the urgent drama of Rossellini's seminal "Open City,"

not to mention the melodrama of, say, "Fear" from his Ingrid Bergman cycle of films.

"Italy — Year One," to give the American title, concerns the political reorganization in Italy immediately after World War II. It centers on Alcide De Gasperi, who played a key role during this period. The visual style is much quieter even than that of Rossellini's recent Italian TV films. It is based almost entirely on static tableaux, while the soundtrack echoes with words, words, words.

Is American English really different from British?

All-American English, by J. L. Dillard. New York: Random House. \$15.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Persons who write on language often seem unable to overcome one major misunderstanding. This is that there is a separate American language in contrast with, primarily, British-English. No matter how often this canard has its feathers plucked, it continues to float on the linguistic pond.

Books

What is different — if so small a degree of contrast can be dignified with this word — is a minute portion of the American vocabulary. But grammatically, syntactically and even

stylistically, good, basic American-English and good, basic British-English are the same. Where a major difference exists, it is in pronunciation, which does not determine the existence of a separate language, any more than the difference in pronunciation between a Vermonter and a Mississippian does so.

After Professor Dillard's excellent work "Black English," this book is a disappointment. It is apparently animated by an anti-British, anti-Teutonic spirit which leads the author into some serious misstatements and false conclusions. Perhaps one example will suffice. It is the author's thesis, with which no one disagrees and which has been stated convincingly ever since H. L. Mencken wrote his classic "The American Language," on this very point, that American-English has been receptive to many words of outside origin.

Somehow, Professor Dillard seems to have reached the conclusion that this has changed the language basically. For he summarizes, in assessing today's linguistic heritage of the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, "The extensive use of English by groups that would more than dwarf those three Germanic tribes has removed modern English from that historic tradition and placed it, whether we like it or not, in an international context in which rural English and nearly prehistoric German seem exceedingly trivial."

It is not a question of whether one likes it or not, but of linguistic facts. Grammatically, English is as wholly and as purely Teutonic as when spoken by the Saxons: as are modern German and Swedish. The same is true of its stylistically and of the spirit with which it is spoken. It should be unnecessary at this date

to repeat this almost universally recognized fact.

There is no pleasure in merely piling up criticism, but it would seem the author just hadn't done all his homework in preparation for this book. Seeking to prove that the English spoken in American colonies bore no great resemblance to Elizabethan English, he mentions that, whereas Shakespeare often used impersonal verb constructions such as "It yearns me" and "It dislikes me," these are not found in American records.

Perhaps, but what of the fact that they abound in modern American- (and British-) English, for example, it amazes (astounds, astonishes, annoys, hurts, perplexes, confuses, baffles, etc.) me (us, you or them)? Might not the argument be made that this very fact in the use of impersonal verbs in modern American-English bespeaks a movement back towards, rather than away from an earlier stage of the language as Professor Dillard believes is happening? At least, the author could have copped helpfully with this question.

Actually, the author's attempt to prove that (a) there has been an extensive non-English influence on the American language and (b) American-English has diverged substantially from British-English are conclusively refuted by the professor's own language, which — and I hope he will pardon me for this — is both distinguished in and of itself and is virtually indistinguishable from what would have been written by a British colleague.

The best portion of this book is that which harks back to Professor Dillard's earlier and justly praised work. His chapters on the origin, development, strength, and subtleties of black English are not only first-rate but are a signal contribution to the understanding of this neglected subject. His chapter on the

The Bermuda Triangle

The Bermuda Triangle Mystery — Solved, by Lawrence David Kuscho. New York: Harper & Row. \$10.

Debunking is such a delight, especially if it is done with the quiet precision employed in this book.

Mr. Kuscho sweeps away a lot of the fuzzy thinking surrounding the Bermuda Triangle legend with the flick of a document.

He simply goes back to the records of each disappearance of a ship or airplane, tied to the supposedly perilous environs of Bermuda. Despite the title, he is not able to explain all the incidents, but he does peg the vast majority of tragic occurrences to storms or other comprehensible causes.

And some of the incidents mentioned in the Triangle legend happened hundreds of miles away from the area, Mr. Kuscho shows. It is a sweet pleasure to see the recent batch of hocus pocus, some of it highly profitable to imaginative writers, shown to be substanceless smoke.

— John Moorhead

travel



Low tide on Cape Cod Bay near Eastham, Mass.

A bonus for visitors to Boston

On the city's doorsteps are Cape Cod and the islands

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Orleans, Massachusetts

"A land
where the blue
begins,
and the frets
of life cease."

That is how Arthur Wilson Tarbell in his book "Cape Cod Ahoy!" describes this narrow strip of sea-sweet land. No matter how many times I return, I am always refreshed by its relaxed and carefree atmosphere.

So do many visitors return time and time again to toss away everyday cares for the invigorating enjoyment of pine-scented landscapes and far-reaching seascapes, and to adopt a tempo of living which induces contentment.

Even though the compact area which is Cape Cod proper (75 miles from tip to tip) literally bulges with tourists during the summer, one soon is aware of the timeless quality of the silver strands of beaches, the tides swishing on the shores, and the tangy, salty air.

Mingling with the natives, often referred to as the "saltiest of all American types," a visitor is quickly caught up in the easy-going, pleasant attitude of these people. They believe in a good time, and they have it.

In years gone by, fishing and farming were the main livelihood of the people, but today tourism brings in a major income for Cape Codders. Thus they cater to the visitor's every whim.

Tourists can enjoy many annual events which include yacht races, an Indian powwow at Mashpee (July 4 to 6), beach buggy tours from Orleans to Provincetown, and summer theaters. This summer, Cape Codders will also sponsor special bicentennial celebrations.

For example, motorists traveling through Barnstable Village, Sandwich, Eastham, Yarmouthport, and South Yarmouth may see liberty poles resembling tall tree trunks. These are symbols of the famous Boston elm that the infuriated British cut down to avenge the stubborn resistance of the colonists. Falmouth was the only place on Cape Cod

where a battle of the Revolutionary War was fought: Cannonballs were fired by the British into the town from ships anchored in the harbor. They did little damage but did raise the ire of the local militia to a point where it drove off the Red Coats. A cannonball imbedded in the wall of the Nimrod Club in Falmouth is a monument of that short battle.

Among the cape's many attractions is the Cape Cod National Seashore, a national park of nearly 25,000 acres. It extends from Orleans's Nauset Beach to Chatham and north to Provincetown.

Guided field trips, nature study tours, are offered in addition to audio-visual shows, a museum, and evening programs at the Visitors Center in Eastham during the summer.

For hikers and bicycle enthusiasts, there are 12 trails in Eastham, Wellfleet, Truro, and Provincetown. The Button Bush trail in Eastham is laid out especially for the blind.

One of the cape's mellowing influences is the Cape Cod house nestled cozily among the pines or sitting astride a sandy hilltop with views of the sea. Scrubbed down by sun, wind, and rain, the Cape Cod house is as much a part of the scene as are dunes, beaches, and cliffs. The plan of these houses has persisted almost unchanged since the 17th century, probably originating in the one-room-and-loft cottage at Plymouth.

According to historians, the basic design can be traced back to Devon and Cornwall in England. The uniformity and simplicity of the basic plan allowed the affluent owner to add to the house without destroying its style. Most houses were built with timber from Maine.

Cape Cod, like most resort areas, is finding it necessary to boost the cost of food and lodging this summer. Accommodations vary from guest houses and tourist homes to motels and hotels, some in the luxury category.

Rates at some of the guest or tourist homes, which stress friendliness and informality, range from \$5 to \$11 a person per day. A few of these places have dining rooms.

Motels offer the biggest variety of accommodations and locations with rates from \$17 to \$45 a day for two persons. Luxury hotel accommodations can go as high as \$80 a day.

The least expensive accommodations for a family are cottages which provide kitchen facilities. These accommodations are in great demand and early reservations are advised.

There are a few hotels on the cape which operate on the American Plan (three meals a day) with rates starting at \$25 a day per person.

For Cape Cod information, write the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, Hyannis, Massachusetts 02601.

Nantucket: a ferry ride out to sea

By Mark Spain
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

"Look at it— a mere hillock, an elbow of sand.... What wonder, then, that these Nantucketers, born on a beach, should take to the sea for a livelihood!"

Herman Melville, "Moby Dick"

They did indeed take to the sea; and Nantucket became the whaling capital of the world. Though the whaling industry has died out in modern times, its impact on Nantucket can still be seen. This feeling of an old whaling town, combined with its charming 18th- and 19th-century architecture, has made the island one of the most popular summer resorts in the country.

As the weather gets warmer, its population swells from 4,000 to more than 20,000. The winter stillness will be replaced with bicycles double-parked on Main Street sidewalks, and tourist maps flapping in the wind.

One of the delightful parts of visiting Nantucket is the ferry ride there. The schedule is different for different seasons: Now through June 11, the ferry leaves from Woods Hole at 10:45 and 5:00; from June 12 through the summer season, it leaves from Woods Hole at 8:00 and 1:15; from Hyannis at 10:00 and 6:00.

Information on hotels, restaurants, and points of interest may be obtained from the Nantucket Information Bureau, Federal Street, Nantucket, Massachusetts 02554.

Yugoslavia:
Holiday delight

By Kimmlis Hendrick
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Porec, Yugoslavia
We've been to Dubrovnik more than once and we've toured Yugoslavia's spectacular Dalmatian coast as far north as Rijeka. We've spent two weeks on storied Korcula, that verdant Adriatic island fortified with honey-colored stone. Now we've found Porec.

It's our second visit. It's only three hours from Italy's Trieste by comfortable Yugoslav Pullman bus. The trip would take less time by car. Border officials stamp visas in passports free of charge, and, smiling, speak a little English.

We arrived the first time just as night fell, in time to see the shimmering Adriatic through the pine grove back of the bus station. A hotel? A gas-station attendant pointed down the seafront to the Neptun.

The scene was just what our scenario called for — tranquillity, speech-defying beauty, good accommodations. "Yes," said a cordial desk clerk who had worked in Florida, "we can give you a seaview room." It was off-season.

We paid about \$16 a night, including three meals (full pension). This was for the two of us. Had we come in July or August, it would have cost \$2 more.

"But you wouldn't want to come then anyway," said the desk clerk honestly. "Porec is jammed. People sleep in the streets." Nevertheless the local chain, called Hotel Riviera, of which the Neptun is just one facility, responds graciously to letters of inquiry, makes reservations, and provides a wide range of modern, attractive accommodations for summer visitors.

Northern Europeans flock here for the high season of sun and sea. (Just one of Porec's camping grounds takes 5,000 autos.) But for us, the attraction is history with comfort and spring or fall is the best time, although we'd not discourage the well-planned summer traveler.

Porec, a settlement in prehistoric times, became a Roman town in the 2nd century B.C. It was Venetian later. It was Byzantine between. The old Roman road is Porec's main street now and the beautiful stone blocks that pave it shine with the polish of centuries.

It is a town of some 3,000 people.

We like to start exploring Porec at the remains of the Roman forum, then to come into the square surrounded by Gothic and Venetian palaces, go on to the mid-6th century Euphrasian Basilica, a church where the mosaics, undergoing restoration, already seem favorably, if modestly, comparable to those of Ravenna.

Anyone who thinks
the Revolution
started in Boston is
full of beans.

Anyone who thinks the Revolution belongs to Boston has forgotten about Patrick Henry's speech in Richmond. They never visited Williamsburg or Charlottesville, less than an hour away. If you're passing through Richmond by traveling anywhere near it, a visit will be an unforgettable experience. Especially if you still think the whole thing started in Boston. Remember, a load of tea in the harbor does not a revolution make.

Richmond, Virginia
Send for our free brochure on Richmond. Write to: American Richmond Chamber of Commerce, 201 E. Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____ CSM-1

GOING
PLACES?

Which
the advertisements
on the Travel Pages of
The Christian Science Monitor



The medieval walled city of Carcassonne

By Gene Langley, staff artist

Lazily barging through France

From Aigues-Mortes to Carcassonne along the peaceful Canal du Midi

By Helen Nichols
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Do you like to go barefoot, eat gourmet meals, and be exquisitely lazy?

If the answer is yes, book a cabin on a canal barge ride through southern France. This area is the "other" France, where thrifty French tourists indulge themselves at bargain rates. It's still mostly unexploited, unhurried, and unsophisticated, but the luxury-loving French never stint where it counts — comfort, wonderful food, and relaxed service.

Last June, five of us enjoyed a week meandering through the enchanting 306-year-old Canal du Midi, aboard the Water Wanderer, a converted British barge. We rendezvoused at the ancient walled city of Aigues-Mortes, a half-day's drive west from Marseilles. From there we plugged along west by northwest as far as Carcassonne.

All the way food and weather were simply "as you like it." And people were eager to please us at every stop. Usually our "Franglals" got through with a smile and a polite correction.

With the exception of Carcassonne, the famous medieval fortress city, many of these villages seldom see American tourists. In fact, weeks later in frenzied St. Tropez, when we mentioned a charming hotel-restaurant in the town of Marseilles to a Parisian, he asked, "What country is that in?"

However, we did run into a few strangers, namely six English yachtsmen and two Ger-

mans. We danced with the Germans around a bonfire at the Festival of St. John in Sote, and exchanged newspapers with the English on market day in Marseilles.

For a gourmet coming from a prepackaged culture, a trip to a French market can be pure joy. Twice a week the markets stretch out in and around the village square, in a more or less orderly hodgepodge. Each purveyor offers a "Bonjour, madame" and a smile — no less than perfection, in produce of manners, suits the French buyer out for the best bargain.

And perfection there is. Raspberries still bristling with tiny whiskers. Just-picked salad greens and herbs. Farm-yard eggs. Fine, natural cheeses. Ready-to-go hors d'oeuvres of quality. One need know little about cooking with such ingredients.

All these items, plus homemade quiches, went into our daily lunches aboard the Water Wanderer.

Our dinners, however, found us at a new restaurant every night. In one town, a hilltop village with only two street lights, the tiniest inn gave us the grandest possible welcome. The innkeeper outdid herself arranging a private dining room with her best service and a lace cloth.

We dined on chicken consommé, perfectly broiled fresh trout, and a fine "bistrotak" followed by a salad and a cheese tray. Dessert was Pavlova cake, a meringue crust topped with crushed raspberries covered with clotted cream. Creme fraiche, to be correct. Who needs a Guide Michelin?

Back on deck, we exerted all of our natural resources in the sweet diversion of doing absolutely nothing. The landscape drifted by: sometimes the long green tunnels created by the trees on each side were all we could think of. We listened to the fish jump or inhaled the scent of hay at noon. When we became curious about the next day's destination, Captain

Riddle, a former Royal Navy officer, filled us in with history, customs, and anecdotes.

But for more restless types, there are plenty of things to see when docked. A minibus follows the barge and is always at the ready. That's how we got back and forth from our grand dinners.

At the Mediterranean stops we swam; occasionally we joined a local game of boules, a form of lawn bowling.

Life aboard our 74-foot barge ran smoothly with lush wild flowers and bird life. The banks are eye level. Ahead may lie the graceful double image of a Roman bridge.

Only one day of rain kept us in the roomy salon where we read about the history of the canal, played our continuing card tournament, and wrote home.

The Canal du Midi is a haven of tranquillity and beauty. From the deck of the barge, one sees rice paddies and the wild white horses of the Camargue, then endless orchards along with lush wild flowers and bird life. The banks are eye level. Ahead may lie the graceful double image of a Roman bridge.

At the locks are tiny, old-fashioned waterside cafes, sometimes handled by the lock keeper's wife. Along the way the canal gardener works aboard his grass-cutting boat and women do the laundry at canal-side sheds. There is no noise, no litter, no crowds. At four miles an hour our barge is quietly overtaken by a cabin cruiser now and again.

The high aqueduct which crosses the River Orb was created by Pierre Paul Riquet, Baron de Bonrepos. He started the canal with his own funds for the purpose of water conservation and irrigation. In 1686 King Louis XIV came to his financial rescue with enough money to expand and construct a 350-mile ship canal with more than 130 locks. Now, commerce moves on the highways, which leaves the canal to pleasure craft.

the
Brown Palace
in Denver...
the place to be



Four renowned restaurants, one employee for every guest, an impressive downtown location, elegant decor.
A great orchestra and the stirring San Marco strings, an 82-year-old tradition; a colorful history and a total understanding of guest comfort.
Brown Palace
One of the World's Great Hotels
Denver, Colorado 80202 Karl Mehlmann, General Manager
For reservations, call 303/825-3111
Call toll free (800) 558-9898
Member: Preferred Hotels Association. All Major Credit Cards Accepted.

MOTELS

florida

"SUPERIOR MOTELS
are precisely that."

"I've lived 'til I'm 100... and I've never seen a better place than a SUPERIOR MOTEL. One thing's for sure: SUPERIOR always means... More comfort, more service, more FREE telephone reservation. FREE! Make the SUPERIOR 'top spot' for better traveling... business or pleasure! Four- and five-star SUPERIOR MOTELS serve U.S. and Eastern Canada. Write for FREE Directory and FREE toll telephone numbers."

Italy

THE
HOTEL
VICTORIA
ROMA

The leading first class hotel with a personal touch, in the center of Rome, next to the Piazza Venezia and overlooking the beautiful Borghese Gardens. Grill-Room featuring Italian and international specialties. Roof-Garden, Managing Proprietor: H. A. Wirth (Swiss). Resident Manager: H. E. Hübner.

Tel. 46-00 82; Teletype 12 12
Via Compagna 47, 00147 ROMA

CAR
RENTALS
IN
BRITAIN

seasonal weekly rates
from U.S. \$55.00 winter
U.S. \$85.00 summer
Delivery to meet a cruise at all major ports at special rates. Also, 24-hour emergency service. Choice of vehicle (economy, standard, luxury, executive, etc.) and optional extras (insurance, etc.). Special tariff for company rentals. With the quotation sheet, you will receive a list of all the latest and complete service records.
Rented by annual from
CARS, P.O. Box No. 38
Cobham, Surrey,
England KT11 3BT.

Travel Ads in The Christian Science Monitor are good guides to WHERE TO GO and WHERE TO STAY!

home

How to keep the winds from flattening the garden

By Christopher Andreas

Eldred, North Yorkshire
High stakes (if you'll overlook the pun) are an integral part of good gardening: only in this case they mean not taking a risk. The motto is Stake Now or Pay Later. Weather forecasts are notoriously unreliable when it comes to detail about sudden lurching winds, or the battering of broad beans by a torrential downpour.

This year I'm trying a (to me) new method with the herbaceous plants: four bamboo

Gardening

canes round each plant and squares — one above another — of plastic netting held taut by the stakes so that the plant grows up through the mesh (5-inch is best).

This is not only labor-saving, it's also very neat. The foliage hides the netting. There is no finicky tying of stalks to stakes. And above all the plant retains its natural shape — it isn't bound and bunched uncomfortably to a pole like Joan of Arc.

In the vegetable garden, peas and beans need staking. Broad beans need very robust stakes, stuck in deeply. They don't need to be higher than four feet as it's best to prevent your beans from growing too lanky and lean by pinching out their tops (which also encourages the beans lower down the stem to set quicker). Broad beans are usually grown in double rows, so place the stakes at intervals either side starting at the ends, and then string round them as the plants grow with as many strands as you think fit.

Peas and French beans (only growing to two

or three feet) can be supported similarly with shorter stakes, or by being interspersed with many-twigged "pea sticks" cut from some nearby woodland. It is best to poke these in the ground before actually sowing the seed, to avoid disturbing roots and growth. To be avoided in my humble opinion (and the opinion of some gardening friends who tried it) is the apparently tempest-proof technique of walling your peas in on both sides with stiff wire-netting (or even the loose plastic type). They found that although nothing meteorological even faintly disturbed such a construction, it was also virtually impossible to pick the peas.

Back in the flower department, there is much to be said for twigs dispersed among patches of those annuals which achieve any kind of stature — things like clarkia, godetia, cornflowers, annual poppies. These quick-growers are even more prone to proneness-after-rain than the perennials.

Two things that simply cannot be grown without supports are runner beans and sweet peas. They are climbers (remember Jack-and-the-?) and reach more or less for the sky. So give them as much height as you can, and remember that a row of either, sowed with rain, has no trouble in collapsing a flimsy structure. Netting suspended between poles can be helped out with horizontal lengths of strong wire.

Wigwams of bamboo are another method. Strings or wires up a high, sunny wall are good. Or lines of seven or eight-foot poles, angled together in pairs, and tied near the top to a further horizontal pole, is perhaps the strongest method of all, and also allows plenty of breathing space for the plants, not to mention picking space for the pickers.

Greek soups are kind to budgets

By June Bibb

Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Wintthrop, Mass.
Cooking Greek dishes with one eye on the budget comes naturally to Beale Kouritsas. Soup days twice a week and growing her own groceries are two economies she doesn't think twice about.

Food

Spinach and Rice

1 pound spinach, washed and drained
1 medium onion, chopped
2 tablespoons tomato paste or 1 can tomato sauce
1/2 cup each of oil and uncooked rice
1 cup water

1 tablespoon chopped parsley
2 tablespoons chopped celery
1 teaspoon mint
1 cup water

Saute onion and celery in oil. Add remaining ingredients. Salt and pepper to taste. Cover and cook over medium heat for 30 minutes. Serves four as main dish.

Wednesdays and Fridays are traditionally "soup days" in the Kouritsas's house; just as they were in Greece. Such main-dish favorites as lentil and black-eyed bean are served with crusty bread, black olives, and bits of cheese (feta, if the budget permits, cheddar for the money saver).

Your favorite recipes and household hints will be welcome. Please send them to The Christian Science Monitor, Box 353-International, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123.

Clothes: 'Everybody's sloppy today'

By the Associated Press

New York
"The so-called traditional type of clothing has disappeared," says Vincent de Paul Draddy, chief executive of David Crystal, the

clothing store here, "because a woman can't mix up to suit herself." Draddy suggests, this new, noncommittal attitude toward fashion can be disastrous, especially in the mix-and-match department.

"Now women will buy a pair of pants that doesn't go with the sweater that doesn't go with the blouse that doesn't go with the coat," he laments. "It would be much better if they let the manufacturer put it together."

"Young people don't understand good clothes, good workmanship, good fabric. What's sad is they don't care. They buy expensive stuff but it doesn't look good. Even on the best taste level people have changed. Everybody's sloppy today."

Mr. Draddy says five factors must be present for a manufacturer to get a good "run" of 25,000 to 30,000 on a garment: fabric,

style, color, price, and fit. But fabric, he insists, is most important.

"You can have the best-looking dress, in the right style, right color, right price, right fit. If it's the wrong fabric you won't sell it."

Mr. Draddy has a practical example: the late '60s women's dress fabrics in men's shirts, a successful concept that started the men's fashion world in 1947. He also introduced the alligator status insignia on the Lacoste sports shirt.

"The fad stuff has got to come and go, but a classic such as the shirtwaist dress has been here for 40 years, and I see no reason why it won't be here the next 40, with variations, of course," he says.

As for women's penchant for pants, he says, "I think it's a fine fashion idea and one that will be here forever."

"It takes a long time for dresses to go up and a long time for them to go down. The change has to come naturally rather than be manufactured," says Mr. Draddy, who was one of the few to refuse to produce the disastrous "longuette." "That failed because it was pushing fashion, and I don't think you can do that."

children



By Gordon N. Converse, staff

Mother and young seal bask in the sun

Gull finds a quiet spot for baby seal to sleep

Once upon a time a little baby seal was born on the big cluster of rocks off the coast of California at Pebble Beach called Seal Rock. This baby seal's glistening coat and big brown eyes attracted the sleek black cormorants which flew over to celebrate its arrival. They dived for fish for the mother seal and the baby.

All the other seals on the big Seal Rock barked their approval of the newcomer. The barking could be heard many miles away. The others heard it and they swam over. Finding resting beds of long twigs kelp, they lay on their backs cracking abalone and clams.

The pelicans, too, came. They swooped up and down around the rock, gathering fish in their wide bills, and dropping them down for the baby seal to eat. The sea gulls called and shrieked their "hello," as well.

And just as you might suppose, all this activity and noise frightened the baby seal. It cried softly to its mother all the night.

Nearby, watching all that was going on, was a very wise old gull. He finally flew over to the mother seal and said, "I know a very quiet place, away from the noise of the birds and seals and others, and the breakers, where you can raise your new baby in peace. It is a little cove very near here. The gentle waves of the Pacific Ocean will rock the baby to sleep. The cypress will play it a song and the moon

will weave a blanket of gold. It will come from the deer and the squirrel butterflies and raccoons who are there."

This advice was indeed welcome to mother seal and to her baby. The wise old gull spread its strong wings and flew in the direction of the little cove. The mother seal and her baby seal swam after it, toward that peaceful place.

Just as they swam into the cove of Pebble Beach, the Monterey cypress trees waved their dark green branches welcome. The gentle wind was sweetly, "Welcome, Welcome."

And sure enough, just as the wise old gull had said, there was a deer of raccoon and a turtle and some butterfly. "We love it here," they all agreed. "You will rest near the soft of the quiet forest, and the ocean will play to sleep."

The moon came out and wove a blanket of gold for the baby seal. All Pacific sang this song:

Baby seal, rest your head on this green ocean bed listen to my lullaby song and it won't be very long you'll be asleep, asleep...

Allee

Can you find and circle the hidden education terms?

They read vertically, horizontally, diagonally, forwards, and occasionally, even backwards.

T N E M E C N E M M O C A B H A L P E T
O F R A T E R N I T Y E S T M B X T E L
A D B R A S N I D A S T A O B K C A L B
D U G A M L U S U R E C T A K C A R O
G O W N X B L H C P M B A D E N U R L
A K A N S E R O S S E F O R P A R L S A
N R O J A M L O X M O R E N R U S E T S
T E M P O L U L R A N D Y K I N E S L S
A T G R E S E A R C H U C U N I O N Q R
L R E G A S R E S I D A T C A M P Q O
N A E D L A K R O N E R M R I B R U M O
R U X I T N E D I S E R P U P A P E R M
Q U A M A L T D E K O U M A S T R E A
T U M O Q N A C M B O T S C L U B A T B
S A S R E T H A L L A U G H A D A K S M
E Q L D A M B P O U Y T I S R E V I N U
M X U T E V I T C B L E Y E L S I N O R
E T R I Y T I R O R O S A L T K E Y E T
S U E W Z A P A N O I T A C U D E O C A

Veronica A. Repatz

Answer block appears among advertisements

Advisor
Blackboard
Campus
Cap
Chalk
Classroom
Club
Coeducation
College
Commencement
Course
Deat
Desk
Dorm
Electric
Exams
Faculty
Gown
Hall
Lab

U.S. agency maintains worldwide disaster vigil

By Marlon Bell Wilhelm
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Can human suffering be computerized? If Nina King had been asked that question 30 years ago, at the close of World War II, she would have answered no. There was no way of computing the suffering of her own family in Cheboygan, Michigan, when they learned that her brother James was missing in action in the South Pacific.

Asked the same question today, however, after more than a decade of tireless work in the Foreign Disaster Coordination Center, U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), she does not hesitate to say: "Millions of disaster victims are being helped to survive because of our steadily improving capability for calculating their needs in time."

For many disaster victims around the world, Nina King is the computer.

By bringing together all of the data that flows through AID's Operations Center — lives lost, number of survivors affected, dollar damage to the economy involved — Miss King came up with a method of differentiating the severity of each disaster: 1 to 6, minor; 7 to 10, moderate; 11 to 15, serious; 16 to 24, major.

By her count, Bangladesh registered 22 on this scale during the civil strife preceding its separation from Pakistan.

Nigeria, 21, in the civil war with Biafra.

Peru, 19, in one of the worst earthquakes of recent times.

East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), 18, in a cyclonic tidal wave and flood.

Nicaragua, 16, in an earthquake that destroyed its capital.

"When major disasters like these occur," she explains, "thousands, and sometimes millions, of people are affected. It is not our purpose to compute the degree of suffering, but rather the scope of the tragedy for the kind of help needed to the scene of the disaster at the right time and in the right quantities is the year-round business of the Foreign Disaster Coordination Center."

Through the intricate meshing of the

human machinery at the center of the world's largest full-time, disaster-relief operation located in the Department of State, the United States has assisted other nations in 450 disasters since the center opened in 1964. Nina King is one of 15 staff members working to assess the requirements, authorize the funds, purchase the supplies, and get the relief goods to the victims.

Over the 10-year period in which the center grew from a three-desk emergency operation to a full-blown operations center resembling the chambers of the United Nations Security Council, Miss King has played all of the roles — sometimes all at once.

"For the first seven years, none of my duties changed," said the former operations officer, now planning assistant to assistant coordinator William R. Dalton. "I just kept adding new ones."

Nov. 13, 1970, for example, is a day she will never forget. "I happened to be the duty officer when East Pakistan was hit by the worst cyclone in the 20th century," she explains.

"The disaster-relief duty officer is responsible for the initial U.S. response to any foreign disaster. The first official news came to Nina King in the middle of the night. 'Cyclone hit East Pakistan at high tide,' read the urgent cable telephone to Miss King from the State Department. '... tremendous loss of life ... communications out ... Ambassador requesting food, blankets, shelter. ...'

By 7 a.m., the White House was preparing a message from the President of the United States to the President of Pakistan, expressing the sympathy of the American people to the millions left homeless and hungry, and offering help.

"Along with a tidal surge 25 feet high," she recalls, "the storm had destroyed the homes and crops of 3.6 million coastal residents. More than 300,000 perished in the winds and floods. In remote districts, survivors had to be lifted out by helicopter."

Before the day was over, the AID Operations

American and Russian sailors in Boston

Detente: a baseball pennant for two Lenin badges

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

It tasted like a hotdog, sounded like a Russian folk song, and came packaged in two destroyers.

Called detente — Navy-style — it was enjoyed by hundreds of Soviet and American sailors here last week.

The visit which commemorated the end of World War II was planned at the highest levels of their respective governments. Two Soviet destroyers — the Boyki and Zhiguchiy — came to Boston where the U.S. cruiser Albany played host to them. As one American sailor put it, "We aren't letting politics get in our way."

Indeed not. In a few short days of mingling, "international agreements" meant promises to write letters and "foreign trade" became "I'll give you one Hot Rod magazine and a baseball pennant for two Lenin badges and a belt buckle with a hammer and sickle."

"This should have happened 25 years ago," said young American sailor Dennis Armstrong, keeping beat with his toe to the pounding rhythm of a Soviet sailors' band.

"It's like being in downtown Moscow," grinned another American as he watched five Russians in high leather boots whirl arm-in-arm in the fanfare of the USS Albany in a high-kicking cossack dance.

A sea of blue uniforms, white caps, and broad smiles engulfed the seven-piece band which twanged everything from the traditional "Moscow Nights" to a rock and roll finale of what sounded to an American ear like "Roll Over Beethoven."



Russian sailors strike up a tune for quizzical Americans

By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer

Trying to see above the standing-room-only crowds, at least one sailor perched on top of a nearby missile launcher — the kind which only 10 years ago was used to gun down Russian MIGs over Vietnam.

But this evening was not one of politics. Conversation (most often through sign language) was small talk of temperatures in

Siberia and the prices of Cadillacs and gasoline in America.

Rank transcended national boundaries. Officers of the two navies dined on salmon and prime rib while the enlisted men gobbled down pork chops and mashed potatoes.

"Black bread and borstch, it was not. But the Soviet sailors were inquisitive. They delighted in the unfamiliar food and sights in their five-

day schedule that included concerts, a Red Sox baseball game, art museums, and barbecues.

Like sailors in any new port, they returned to their two destroyers with pockets full of postcards and souvenirs. But, as one sailor put it, photographs of "people on the street and especially children" were, for them, the ultimate prizes.

people/places/things



Disaster relief: Filipino flood victims clamour for food from helicopter crew

Center had arranged for the distribution of hundreds of tons of food by voluntary agencies on the scene; organized an airlift of blankets and tents; dispatched 10 helicopters to rescue survivors clinging to roofs and trees; and drew on contingency funds for \$10 million to finance the U.S. rescue effort. U.S. assistance to the cyclone victims eventually reached \$18 million.

When civil strife broke out in the same area several months later, leading to the independence of Bangladesh from Pakistan, the value of U.S. aid to the hungry and homeless of Bangladesh amounted to more than half of some \$60 million contributed for relief and rehabilitation by the international community.

"On our 'disaster scale,'" Miss King reports, "Bangladesh holds the record for human suffering in this century due to natural causes. Cyclonic storms and floods are a way of life in East Bengal. Another flood and cyclone hit Bangladesh last year. Add to this the dislocation of 30 million people in the civil war that followed the 1970 cyclone."

In her 10-year career with AID's Disaster Relief Center, Miss King has proved her humanitarian philosophy on the front lines of the battle against the common enemies of man: earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, cyclones, drought and pestilence. For her "outstanding performance" in this humanitarian effort, AID recently presented Nina King with its meritorious honor award.

French/German

An East-West, all European conference

By Eric Bourne

Vienna
The Warsaw Pact — Russia's answer to NATO — completes its 20-year term this week and will be renewed automatically for a further 10 years.

Within a few months its seven members will meet with the NATO powers (the United States and Canada included) and the European neutrals in an East-West, all-European conference on security and cooperation.

A Soviet proposal for such a conference, tied originally to the "neutralization" of Germany, is older than the Warsaw treaty itself and has been the present Kremlin leadership's principal political goal in Europe since the mid-1960s. It might have come earlier but for Russia's use of force through the pact to crush the Czechoslovak reform movement in 1968. As it was, the West made the Kremlin wait another four years before agreeing to begin its preparation.

Now, in the new atmosphere of détente, it looks to be "in the bag" and this, together with the fact that the Russians are not prolonging their "NATO," prompts questions of what line Soviet policy for Europe may adopt after such a conference.

The Russians created their Warsaw Pact in May, 1955, as a response to Western European Union and NATO's enlargement by the admission of a rearmament West Germany. Like the North Atlantic treaty, it stipulated that an attack on one member would be an attack upon all and it was described as a defensive alliance of nations facing "the common danger" of a possible "rebirth of militarism" in West Germany.

This was the constant target over the years, until it was silenced first by the Soviet-West German nonaggression treaty and later by general European détente (though, in their current negotiations with NATO on force reductions in Central Europe, the Russians

still harp most on West Germany's military potential).

The Warsaw Pact, however, provided also a very convenient new basis for keeping Soviet troops in Eastern Europe, over 10 years after the war had ended. And, although these were withdrawn in 1968 from Romania, the only East-bloc state without a border "open" to noncommunist Europe, they were retained elsewhere in the area as a sure means of control in an uncertain period when national self-interest had begun to make itself felt, as in Poland and Hungary.

Both the "domestic" raison d'être for keeping the pact going and its value as an instrument of foreign policy opposed to NATO remain. But a new European situation will apply after the security conference is an accomplished fact, and the Warsaw treaty itself gives one clue to what may become the bloc's new political thrust for the future.

One of its concluding articles says that if

and when a system of collective security comes about on the basis of a European treaty, the Warsaw Pact will cease to be operative. The day then enters into force. (The simultaneous dismantling of NATO), of course, is the concern with such a treaty. But the summit expected to emerge from the summit will undoubtedly be a "peace and security treaty by proxy" firming into all the status quo for Europe.

It has taken the Russians 20 years to security conference. They doubtless that now a treaty on collective security not take so long. In any event, it will be much heard of in the next Warsaw Pact.

Mr. Bourne is the Monitor's correspondent in Eastern Europe.

Conférence paneuropéenne Est-Ouest

par Eric Bourne

Vienna

Récemment, le pacte de Varsovie, qui est la réplique soviétique à l'OTAN, a atteint son premier terme de 20 ans et a été reconduit automatiquement pour 10 autres années.

Les sept membres signataires vont rencontrer les puissances de l'OTAN (Etats-Unis et Canada compris), ainsi que les pays neutres européens à l'occasion d'une conférence paneuropéenne Est-Ouest sur la sécurité et la coopération.

La proposition soviétique d'une telle conférence, originalement liée à la "neutralisation" de l'Allemagne, est plus ancienne que le pacte de Varsovie même; elle constitue, pour les dirigeants actuels du Kremlin, le principal but politique en Europe, depuis le milieu des années 60. Sans la révolte tchécoslovaque de 1968, écrasée par l'usage de la force soviétique en vertu du pacte qui les liait, cette conférence aurait pu avoir lieu plus tôt. Devant cet état de choses, l'Ouest fit attendre le Kremlin quelque quatre ans encore avant d'accéder à la préparation de cette conférence.

Aujourd'hui, dans cette nouvelle atmosphère de détente, il semble bien qu'elle soit "dans le sac" et ceci, comme aussi le fait que les Russes prolongent leur projet "OTAN", suscite la question de savoir quelle va être la ligne politique soviétique en Europe après cette conférence.

Les Russes ont créé leur pacte de Varsovie en mai 1955 pour répondre à l'élargissement de l'OTAN et de l'Union européenne occidentale du fait de l'admission de la RFA. Comme l'OTAN, l'instaurer du traité de l'Atlantique Nord, le pacte stipulait que toute attaque dirigée contre l'un de ses membres serait considérée comme une attaque sur tous les pays signataires et on le décrivait comme une alliance défensive des nations faisant face au "danger commun" d'une possible "renaissance du militarisme" de l'Allemagne de l'Ouest.

Ce fut là pendant des années le but constant poursuivi jusqu'au moment où il fut réduit au silence d'abord par le traité de non agression U.R.S.S.-R.F.A. et ensuite par la détente générale en Europe (quoique les Russes rabâchent surtout quant au potentiel militaire de la R.F.A. au cours des négociations

présentes avec l'OTAN concernant la réduction des forces en présence en Europe centrale).

Toutefois, le pacte de Varsovie prévoyait un nouveau moyen très pratique pour permettre aux Soviétiques de maintenir leurs troupes en Europe orientale pendant plus de 10 ans après la fin de la guerre. Et, tout en les ayant retirés de Roumanie en 1968, la seule nation du bloc communiste disposant d'une frontière "ouverte" à l'Europe non communiste, les Soviétiques conservèrent ces armées autre part dans la même zone en guise de moyen sûr de contrôle en période d'incertitude quant à un régime nationaliste commençant à se faire sentir en Pologne et en Hongrie.

La raison d'être "interne" de la validité du pacte comme aussi sa valeur en tant qu'instrument de politique étrangère opposé à l'OTAN, demeurent. Toutefois, lorsque la conférence de sécurité sera devenue un fait accompli, une nouvelle situation européenne apparaîtra et le pacte de Varsovie lui-même laissera entrevoir ce que pourra être le prochain fer de lance politique du bloc soviétique.

En effet l'un des derniers articles du

pacte déclare que si et quel système de sécurité collective est sur la base d'un traité européen général, le pacte de Varsovie "cessera d'être en vigueur". Le jour même où le pacte entrera en vigueur. (Ceci sera implicitement, bien entendu, le démantèlement de l'OTAN.)

La conférence des 35 nations prévues ne se préoccupe pas d'un traité, mais on s'attend à ce qu'elle "sommet" final produise une déclaration que les Russes interpréteront comme une sorte de "traité de paix et de sécurité par procuration" contre toute autre "statu quo" au regard de l'Allemagne et de l'Europe.

Il a fallu 20 ans pour que les Soviétiques à cette conférence de sécurité. Il est certain sans aucun doute qu'aujourd'hui la mise en œuvre d'un traité de sécurité collective ne serait pas si longue. En ce cas de toute façon beaucoup parleront pendant les dix prochaines années du pacte de Varsovie.

M. Bourne est le correspondant du Monitor en Europe de l'Est.

Eine Ost-West-Konferenz für ganz Europa

Von Eric Bourne

Wien

Der Warschauer Pakt — Rußlands Gegenstück zur NATO — besteht nun 20 Jahre und wurde kürzlich auf weitere zehn Jahre verlängert.

In den nächsten Monaten werden seine

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

Jetzt, wo ein neuer Wind der Entspannung weht, scheint die Konferenz sicher zu sein; und dies, zusammen mit der Tatsache, daß die Russen ihre "NATO" nun verlängert haben, legt die Frage nahe, welche Richtung die Sowjetunion in ihrer Europapolitik nach

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

NATO über den Abbau der Streitkräfte in Mitteleuropa noch immer am meisten auf dem militärischen Potential Westdeutschlands herumreiten).

Der Warschauer Pakt gab ihnen jedoch auch einen sehr bequemen neuen Grund, weiterhin sowjetische Truppen in Mitteleuropa zu stationieren — und das nicht als 20 Jahre nach Kriegsende. Wenn sie auch 1955 aus Rumänien abgezogen wurden, dem einzigen Ost-bloc-Staat, der keine zum nichtkommunistischen Europa hin "offene" Grenze hat, verblieben sie doch anderswo in dem Gebiet als sicheres Kontrollmittel in einer ungewissen Zeit, wo nationale Eigeninteressen, wie z. B. in Polen und Ungarn, sich zu regen begannen.

Die "innerpolitischen" Gründe, den Pakt aufrechtzuerhalten, wie auch sein Wert als Instrument der Außenpolitik, als Gegenstück zur NATO, haben sich nicht geändert. Aber die Lage in Europa wird sich nach dem erfolgreichen Verlauf der Sicherheitskonferenz ändern, und der Warschauer Pakt selbst gibt, unter Aufschluß darüber, wie das Ostblocs neue politische Ziel das Ostblocs aussehen mag.

Einer der letzten Artikel des Paktes

besagt, daß, wenn ein System kollektiver Sicherheit auf der Basis eines allgemeinen europäischen Vertrags zustande kommt, der Warschauer Pakt "aufhört zu existieren". (Die gleichzeitige Auflösung von NATO ist natürlich mit imbegriffen.)

Die europäische Konferenz, an der Länder teilnehmen werden, bringt nicht mit einem solchen Vertrag die Erklärung, die so erwartet wird, auf der Abschlusssitzung der Konferenz "verabschiedet" wird, ein zweifellos von den Russen als "Ersatz für einen Friedens- und Sicherheitsvertrag" auslegt und angenommen werden, der unter anderem den Status quo Deutschlands und Europas festlegt.

Die Russen haben 20 Jahre gewartet, um die Sicherheitskonferenz unter Druck zu bringen. Gewiß rechnen nun damit, daß ein Vertrag über kollektive Sicherheit in nicht weiter Ferne abgeschlossen wird. Jeden Fall wird in den nächsten Jahren der Warschauer Pakt von der Rede sein.

Eric Bourne ist Sonderkorrespondent des Monitors in Osteuropa.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paraissant en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Vivre une existence simple

Hier, je contempais une mouette qui volait dans un vent violent. Cela ne semblait pas constituer un problème pour elle; elle utilisait le vent pour s'élever et se déplacer. Tout cela demeurait pour elle si simple et si léger!

Mais nous, en tant qu'humains, que faisons-nous? Est-ce que nous ne laissons pas trop souvent nos mauvaises réactions et nos pensées inutiles compliquer notre existence à tel point que la vie semble devenir une réelle épreuve?

Comment pouvons-nous faire en sorte que nous vivions une existence simple, naturelle, et pourtant constructive? Nous pouvons y arriver en nous tournant totalement vers Dieu, l'intelligence suprême, le Principe fondamental de l'être. En Science Chrétienne nous le connaissons au tant qu'Amour divin, tout ce qui est véritablement réel, beau et puissant. Nous apprenons que Dieu, Principe, Amour, Vie, Entendement parfaits — non la matière — constitue tout notre être. Il nous donne à chacun une identité spirituelle qui est sainte, libre de tout mal.

Cette Science explique que notre existence quotidienne est le résultat des pensées et des concepts auxquels consciemment et inconsciemment nous croyons et nous nous soumettons. Elle nous enseigne comment, en entretenant des pensées spirituelles de nous-mêmes et d'autrui, nous pouvons vivre sous la loi divine de l'harmonie et de la santé, au lieu de nous laisser emporter par les courants tumultueux de la croyance matérialiste inhérente.

Comme nous le lisons dans la Bible, l'apôtre Paul nous a averti de ne pas perdre la simplicité à l'égard du Christ. Et dans son message aux Philippiens, il énumérait certains des éléments de la simplicité semblable à la nature du Christ. "Au reste, frères, leur dit-il, que tout ce qui est vrai... honorable... juste... aimable... qui mérite l'approbation, ce qui est vertueux et digne de louange, soit l'objet de vos pensées."

Je me souviens d'une époque où la vie me paraissait désespérément compliquée à cause de mon orgueil égoïste et d'une volonté de fer. Pas une semaine ne se passait, pour ainsi dire, où je ne souffrais de quelque chose ou de quelque malaise. Mais peu à peu tout se résolut grâce à la Vérité divine — source du pouvoir — par lequel Jésus, notre Guide, guérissait — m'apportant une paix extérieure à moi-même, et me rendant la santé.

Elle en fera autant pour chacun. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit: "Que la lumière soit", tel est le commandement perpétuel de la Vérité et de l'Amour, qui transforme le chaos en ordre et la discordance en la musique des sphères."

Quelle que puisse sembler être la situation matérielle, Dieu a un plan juste et une juste place pour nous et ceux-ci sont entièrement bons. L'expression de cette "simplicité à l'égard du Christ" nous les révélera et nous maintiendra sains et saufs tout au long du chemin.

Malheureusement, ressentiment, plaintes, chagrin, apitoiement sur soi-même, découragement, tout cela ne fait que compliquer la vie et agit comme un poison qui prétend infecter non seulement l'atmosphère mais aussi notre corps et les rapports que nous entretenons avec les autres.

Parce qu'il est Esprit divin, Dieu nous a faits spirituels. Nous sommes les idées parfaites de l'Entendement divin. Il nous fait savoir positivement, que comme tels, nous allons tous ensemble de l'avant, sans jamais aucun conflit. L'Amour produit et bénit toute pensée, toute action de l'homme de Dieu.

La prière qui consiste à savoir ce qui est divinement vrai impose silence à la crainte. Elle rétablit comme il se doit la structure et les fonctions physiologiques. Elle peut faire naître des ententes qui mettront fin aux guerres, qui permettront de nourrir les multitudes affamées et elle peut donner la sagesse grâce à laquelle seront bien dirigés nos gouvernements, notre économie, nos foyers, nos familles.

Si nous donnons tout notre cœur au Père qui nous aime, nous parviendrons à sentir que nous vivons en Lui; ce n'est pas de nous ni lutte ni souffrance. Ce sens de vie est simple, beau, harmonieux et nos prières peuvent le conserver tel quel.

*1 Corinthiens 11:3; *Philippiens 4:8; *Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures, p. 255.

*Christian Science: prononcer "kristen" "salence"

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, "Science et Santé avec la Clé des Ecritures" de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte anglais en regard. On peut l'obtenir dans les listes de lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou la commander à: Francis C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à: The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Halte es einfach

Gestern beobachtete ich eine Möwe, die im starken Wind dahinflug. Sie machte kein Problem aus dem Wind, sondern ließ sich von ihm heben und tragen. Sie machte es sich so einfach und freute sich daran!

Doch was tun wir Menschen? Komplizieren wir nicht allzuoft unser Leben durch nachteilige Reaktionen und Gedanken, die nicht helfen — sogar so sehr, daß es uns geradezu wie eine schwere Prüfung vorkommen kann?

Wie können wir ein unkompliziertes, müheloses, aber dennoch nützliches Leben führen? Indem wir uns ganz und gar Gott zuwenden, der allen haben Intelligenz, dem grundlegenden Prinzip des Seins. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir ihn als göttliche Liebe verstehen, als alles, was wahrhaft, wirklich, schön und mächtig ist. Wir lernen, daß Gott, das vollkommenste Prinzip, Liebe, Leben, Gemüt — nicht die Materie — unser ganzes Sein ausmacht. Er verleiht jeder dem von uns eine geistige Identität, die heilig und von Bösem frei ist.

Diese Wissenschaft erklärt, daß unser tägliches Leben das Ergebnis der Gedanken und Vorstellungen ist, denen wir wissenschaftlich und unwissenschaftlich Glauben schenken und uns unterwerfen. Sie lehrt uns, wie wir durch geistiges Denken über uns selbst und andere unter Gottes Gesetz der Harmonie und Gesundheit leben können, anstatt in die turbulenten Wirbel unharmonischer materialistischer Annahmen gezogen zu werden.

Wie wir in der Bibel lesen, ermahnte der Apostel Paulus die Menschen, nicht die "Einfachheit, die in Christus ist" zu verlieren. Und in seinem Brief an die Philipper zählte er einige Eigenschaften auf, die christliche Einfachheit ausmachen. Er sagte: "Weiter, liebe Brüder: Was wahrhaftig ist, ... ehrbar, ... gerecht, ... rein, ... lieblich, was wohlklingend ist, etwa eine Tugend, ist etwa ein Lob, dem denkt man sich."

Ich erinnere mich an eine Zeit, wo ich mir durch egoistischen Stolz und starren Eigensinn das Leben hoffnungslos kompliziert machte. Es verging kaum eine Woche, ohne daß ich Schmerzen oder irgendwelche Beschwerden hatte. Doch die göttliche Wahrheit — der Ursprung der Christuskraft, durch die Jesus, unser Wegweiser, hellte — entwirrte allmählich alles für mich, gab mir Frieden und machte mich gesund.

Sie tut dies für einen jeden. "Es werde Licht" ist die beständige Forderung von Wahrheit und Liebe, die das Chaos in Ordnung und die Dis-

harmonie in Sphärenmusik umwandelt", schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft.

Ganz gleich, wie die materielle Situation auch aussehen mag, Gott hat den für uns rechten Plan und Platz — und diese sind vollkommen gut! Wenn wir "die Einfachheit, die in Christus ist" zum Ausdruck bringen, werden sie uns gezeigt, und auf jedem Schritt unseres Weges werden uns Schutz und Gesundheit zuteil.

Unehrlichkeit, Groll, Nörgelei, Gram, Selbstbetrüben, Entmutigung, sie machen das Leben nur kompliziert. Sie wirken wie Gift, das nicht nur die Atmosphäre, sondern auch unser Befinden, unsere zwischenmenschlichen Beziehungen und unseren Körper zu zerstören behauptet.

Gott hat uns geistig erschaffen, denn Er ist göttlicher Geist. Wir sind die vollkommenen Ideen des göttlichen Gemüts. Und wir müssen absolut sicher sein, daß wir uns als solche alle zusammen in Harmonie bewegen und niemals miteinander in Konflikt stehen. Liebe motiviert und segnet jeden Gedanken und jede Handlung des von Gott erschaffenen Menschen.

Das Gebet, in dem man sich klarmacht, was göttlich wahr ist, bringt die Furcht zum Schweigen. Es stellt den Organismus und die Funktionen des Körpers wieder her. Es kann zum Abschluß von Verträgen führen, die die Kriege beenden, die Hungernden mit Nahrung versorgen und die Weisheit vermitteln, die Regierungen, die Wirtschaft, unser Heim und Familienleben richtig lenkt.

Wenn wir dem himmlischen Vater, der uns liebt, unser ganzes Herz geben, werden wir uns bewußt werden, daß wir in ihm leben — daß wir ein Leben führen, in dem wir weder kämpfen noch leiden müssen. Dieses Bewußtsein vom Leben ist einfach, harmonisch und schön, und unsere Gebete können es so erhalten.

*2. Korinther 11:3 [n. der engl. Bibel]; *Philipper 4:8; *Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 255.

*Christian Science: sprich: kristen "salence"

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Listen der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von: Francis C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Ankündigung über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



Stork nesting in Lanhausen-Walle, Germany

By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Portrait of a lady

What with the droughts, the floods, the unsuitability of the soil and the sheer immensity of the tasks of settlement, it seems a marvel today that Australians in the latter half of the last century had any time at all for cultural pursuits.

Yet time they did have, and money too.

In 1859, only eight years after Melbourne became the capital of the new state of Victoria, a public art gallery was established.

In both Melbourne and Sydney, professional artists were already recording the local scene on canvas, paper, and board, preserving for posterity some revealing glimpses of life in this new pioneering community. These colonial artists were, understandably, painting in the style and tradition of the European art that constituted their cultural heritage. In fact, students at the new gallery's art school spent their time copying the uniformly mediocre European works that hung on the walls. But toward the end of the 1880s an Australian artist returned from his travels in Europe with a new vision of what art in the new country should be.

Freed from imitativeness, beholden to foreign authorities and entirely released from the prevailing "brown varnish" habit, Tom Roberts, "the father of Australian art," used his vision and drive to found the first school of art in the antipodes.

Inspired in part by pleinairism, two of whose exponents, Roberts met in Spain, and whose emphasis on landscape painting was the first school of Australian painting was yet distinctly Australian in purpose and philosophy. It was named the Heidelberg School after the district where its followers camped.

Artists of this first Australian school of painting did not merely visit the countryside to paint it in the British landscape tradition, as their predecessors had done; they actually set up camps in the bush and painted, on the spot, what they saw around them.

The brilliant Australian sun and the totally different color patterns made by the eucalyptus gave them inspiration to throw off everything in their European heritage that was irrelevant to the Australian scene. Their art acquired a consciously national rather than a merely colonial style.

Earlier in his career, Tom Roberts had earned a living by preparing sets for a portrait photographer and by decorating the borders of finished photographs with Australian flowers and fruit. Now, as he gradually became recognized as an accomplished artist, he received commissions from the increasingly affluent urban society for portraits.

Few citizens of the new country were prepared to buy paintings of scenes set in the bush, even when these conformed to the current convention that every picture must tell a story or illustrate a moral anecdote. In the pioneering spirit of the time, therefore, which demanded that a man turn his hand to anything that needed to be done, Roberts took up portrait painting with vim and imagination, producing paintings that rank among his very best works.

Many support strongly his right to a foremost position in the country's cultural history.

"Portrait of Florence," painted in 1898, is a sensitive and delicate portrayal of a fashionable young woman, confirming that even in this young country, struggling for survival, feminine grace and artistic appreciation were accorded an honored place.

It was his income from portraits that enabled Roberts to paint his large genre pictures of scenes in the newly settled outback, and he often traveled hundreds of miles to gather material for these canvases.

In contrast to the respectable attire he wore in the city when painting society ladies, in the bush Roberts dressed as a "swaggle," including an ancient hat with corks hanging from the brim. A jacket thrown over the saplings formed his mattress; he used his boots as a pillow.

It was because of the success of the sheep stations that new cities prospered and graceful society ladies could enrich city life with their elegance and refinement. And it was because Tom Roberts was an artist who loved to paint shirt-sleeved shearers as well as beribboned beauties in a style that no longer slavishly imitated European ideas that he became "the father of Australian art."

Ronald Vickers



"Portrait of Florence" 1898: Oil on canvas by Tom Roberts

Shores of Botany Bay

It is more than a year now since I left my beloved Botany Bay, sailing back to my native England from Sydney Harbor. For my stay in Australia, it was my good fortune to find a home about three minutes walk from the white sands that ring Botany Bay — a huge, almost circular bay, facing east. At midsummer the sun rises through the heads opposite my home-for-a-year, called Brighton-Le-Sands.

The day before I left I woke early and walked in the dawn light to see the sunrise. As I waited on the sands an early fisherman stood at the water's edge, while a jet took off from the runway jutting out into the north side of the bay and soared silver in the sun's rays. A moment later a runner sprinted along the sand left damp from the receding tide. The sky and the bay became palest rose, then shimmering golden as the sun rose between the distant heads of the bay.

I had often spent hours walking along the shore, always interested, always fascinated, and I lingered fondly now, strolling barefoot on the wet sand. A little rowing boat was towing something behind it; I could see now as I walked towards it, a horse's head rising from the water. This was something I had not seen before — a horse enjoying an early morning swim. The man was rowing towards the shore, he jumped out and pulled his boat up on the sands, but the reluctant horse was not ready yet; she lay down in the shallow water and let the waves ripple around her. Her master coaxed and pulled till she stood on the sands and allowed him to brush her coat. By this time I had reached them.

"Does she have a swim every morning?" I asked. "No, but she would like to," her owner replied. "I bring her when I can."

I found the tiny colored shells, newly washed up by the tide, and gathered my last handful. In my trunk already packed was a boxful of these minute shells gathered on my shore walks. One day at home in England I would make a jewel box covered with myriad shells in varied shapes and colors, all gathered on the white sands of Botany Bay, all reminding me of my most precious Australian jewel.

Once I had spent a night camping at Coober Pedy where the precious opal is mined. There in the red dirt township we had visited the Opal Cave and seen the sparkling beauty of these many colored gems. Owning such gems was not for me, an exchange teacher, my delight had to be in managing to tour the great red heart of Australia (on my English salary). My jewels would be treasures of the mind. I would remember Coober Pedy as we arrived near sunset, the hills and land glowing flame-colored.

One evening looking across my bay, shining pink and blue and mauve, with gold tints, in the reflected sunset light, I thought contentedly, "Botany Bay is my opal." I have seen more colors gleam in its waters than in many opals. There was one evening in June, for example, when I was going to a wedding. I walked towards the bay and a wide band of purest gold stretched over the dark waters from between the headlands right across to the shore, as the full moon rose in the east. An even more vivid memory was of the silver blue bay which I saw every morning as I waited on the beach road for my school bus. Most mornings the bay gleamed calm and beautiful under a cloudless sky.

Sometimes as I looked across to the headlands and saw the tankers coming in with their cargoes of oil for the refineries just inside the south headland, I thought of Captain Cook sailing in the bark "Endeavour" and landing right there, just over two hundred years ago. He was the first explorer from Britain to land there, and he had given the bay its name, Botany Bay, occasioned by the great quantity of plants found there, as he writes in his Journal.

Botany Bay, I'll be back one day, maybe flying over your dear waters as I saw so many planes do, coming in to land, and flying away. When I fly into Sydney I just hope the sky is cloudless, and the splendor of the Harbour Bridge, the sprawling city, and my beautiful, sparkling bay will spread below to welcome me back.

Barbara L. Baker

The Monitor's religious article

Keep it simple

I watched a sea gull flying in a strong wind yesterday. He didn't make a problem of the wind, but used it to lift and carry himself along. He kept it all so simple and buoyant!

But what do we humans do? Do we not, far too often, complicate our experience with harmful reactions and unhelpful thinking — even to the point where life can seem an outright ordeal?

How can we make sure to keep it simple, unlabored, and still constructive? We can do it by turning fully to God, the supreme intelligence, the basic Principle of being. In Christian Science we know Him as divine Love, all that is truly real, beautiful, powerful. We learn that God, perfect Principle, Love, Life, Mind — not matter — constitutes our whole being. He gives each of us a spiritual identity that is holy, free from evil.

This Science explains that our daily experience is the outcome of the thoughts and concepts to which we knowingly and unknowingly give credence and so submit ourselves. It teaches us how, by thinking spiritually of ourselves and others, we can live under God's law of harmony and health, instead of being swept into the turbulent down drafts of discordant materialistic belief.

As we read in the Bible, the Apostle Paul warned against losing "the simplicity that is in Christ." And in his message to the people of Philippi, he enumerated some components of Christly simplicity. "Finally, brethren," he told them, "whatsoever things are true, . . . honest, . . . just, . . . pure, . . . lovely, . . . of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."

I remember a time when self-centered pride, combined with a driving willfulness, seemed to be hopelessly complicating life for me. Hardly a week would go by without my experiencing pain or discomfort of some sort. But divine Truth — source of the Christ-power by which Jesus, our Way-shower, healed — gradually untangled it all for me, gave me peace from outside myself, and made me well.

It will do the same for anyone. "Let there be light," is the perpetual demand of Truth and Love, changing chaos into order and discord into the music of the spheres." writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Regardless of what the material situation seems to be, God has a right plan and place for us. Expressing "the simplicity that is in Christ" will reveal it to us and keep us safe and healthy each step of the way.

Dishonesty, resentment, complaining, grieving, self-pity, discouragement — these only complicate life. They act like poisons that claim to infect not only the atmosphere, but also our careers, relationships, and bodies.

God has made us spiritual, for He is divine Spirit. We are the divine Mind's perfect ideas. And we need positively to know that as such we all move together in perfect unity, never in conflict. Love motivates and blesses every thought and act of God's man. The prayer of knowing what is divinely

true silences fear. It properly restores body structure and functions. It can bring forth the agreements that will stop wars, provide food to feed the hungry, and supply the wisdom to rightly regulate our governments, economies, homes, and families.

If we will give our whole hearts to the Father who loves us, we will gain the sense of living in Him that doesn't require struggle and suffering. This sense of life is simple, harmonious, beautiful, and our prayers can keep it that way.

*II Corinthians 11:3; **Philippians 4:8; †Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 255.

BIBLE VERSE

A father of the fatherless, and a judge of the widows, is God in his holy habitation. Psalms 68:5

A search that satisfies

Today perhaps more than at any time in recent history long-held concepts are being challenged. Beliefs about religion, about God, about health, about the very substance of things are changing. There is a searching and rethinking going on.

In a deeply satisfying way Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy provides a solid basis for rethinking basic assumptions. This book can help its readers understand God. It will help them look beneath the claims of material reality to the permanent truth of spiritual creation. This spiritualization of thought brings healing and a Christian purpose to living.

This book can help you too. You can have a copy of Science and Health by mailing in the coupon below.

Miss Frances C. Carlson
Publisher's Agent
One Norway Street
Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02115

Please send me a paperback copy of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures: (S)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

My check for \$2.50 enclosed as payment in full.

Omega and Alpha

Earth needed one whole summer
Of sunshine, rain, and dew
To fashion and to scent this pear
That I now give to you.

Enjoy it, please, remembering
How, on the verge of Spring,
Nature gave you another gift:
A pear tree blossoming.

Russell Speirs

Reconciliation

The past she wakes to in the empty night
Is a smoking flax whose flame was long put out,
or that old love whose winter in her wears
his white pretense of death.
She cries for light beneath the running sap
to age the dark, redeem the child of hate.

The tree that served the autumn down her cares
must vindicate its sacrament of leaves,
remind the virgin in the stricken root.
No time is late
to shake the falling vowels from her breath.
Suddenly morning breaks across her tears.

Godfrey John

Bright spectacle

Almost too much of spectacle that day —
Wide fields slid by and merged, and narrow bridges,
And little streams. An unfamiliar way.
We traced through grassy valleys, we climbed the ridges
Above long wooded slopes. Sometimes the road
Dipped crookedly down a hillside, doubling back —
The memory blurs a bit. But a spire showed
Against the evening sky, slender and black
In the weakening light, and presently after a run
Uphill between thick hedges, veering right
We passed a little church. Her back to the sun,
A woman knelt by the door, her arm curved tight
About the waist of a tiny girl — a small
Bright spectacle, it does not blur at all.

Elijah L. Jacobs

For childhood I have loved the sound of water:
singing of rain at midnight and the sweet
music of mountains in a storm; the flutter
of wet leaves after rain in early fall;
the gray swishing of water by the mill;
and little murmurings of streams that flow
through flower-dotted meadows or a quiet
green wood where only birds and children play.

There is a timeless healing in the sound
of water that I will never let my heart forget,
and sometimes after sorrow there is comfort
whenever I remember a sparkling stream
that makes a pathway through the crust of snow.

All this decades ago and half a world away

Nonsee Nolan

OPINION

A solemn warning from King Hussein

By Charles H. Percy

Washington
In our national preoccupation with the rapid-fire sequence of events in Vietnam, there has been a tendency to overlook a blunt warning of trouble ahead in another quarter. Jordan's King Hussein, on a private visit to Washington recently, told us insistently that a new military confrontation in the Middle East could be only months away.

King Hussein has spoken in this ominous way before. When I visited him in January he described the situation in his tinderbox region as "a false peace that is shrinking by the hour." Whatever the timetable, we ignore Hussein's warning and others like it at our peril. Time indeed is running out on our best opportunity to avoid what he calls "the military option" in the Middle East.

Nor can we be at all confident that any new resort to arms can be localized. Renewed fighting between Arab and Israel will instantly heighten the danger of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two superpowers so deeply involved there.

If war comes it will not be because a majority or even a sizable minority on either side wants it. It will come because not enough was done to prevent it.

Seldom in history has a third party labored so diligently — and to some degree successfully — to achieve peace as the U.S. has done and is continuing to do in the Middle East. Yet ultimately only the Arabs and the Israelis

themselves can create an accommodation more lasting than the "false peace" we cling to now.

What, then, can the moderate, peace-seeking leadership on both sides do to bring about a settlement that might endure?

To begin with, I believe the Arabs must try to better understand Israel's deep fears for its safety, indeed for its very existence. Such fears are rooted in memories of the Holocaust. They were fed by the rhetoric of Nasser, who left Israelis with the impression that he would like to see their young nation pushed into the sea. And currently they are embodied in the "dream" of Arafat — expressed last fall at the United Nations — to create a secular Palestinian state of Muslims, Jews, and Christians.

To most Israelis, this was a threat to the survival of Israel as a primarily Jewish state. At the very least, the Palestine Liberation Organization's wanton terror raids and its unwillingness to accept Israel's sovereignty can only add to Israel's understandable fears.

Arab leaders could ease those fears by saying publicly and clearly what they have told me and others privately: that they do accept Israel's right to exist. (And while they're at it, they might literally put Israel "on the map" where it rightfully belongs. I have not seen the state of Israel on a single Arab map.)

One step Egypt in particular could take is to allow passage of Israeli cargo and Israeli-flag ships through the Suez when it is reopened next month. And there are other moves that



can come, once it is established that Arab and Israel intend to coexist in peace: an end to the Arab boycott; the opening of trade and the beginning of cultural and nonmilitary exchanges; the allowing of free migration to Israel of Jews living in the Arab countries, giving them the same rights accorded all other residents.

The Israelis, for their part, must try to dispel the growing impression that they are rigid in negotiations. This does not mean that Israel is expected to take actions contrary to its national security interest; even its enemies would not expect that.

Yet it must understand the unified Arab insistence that there can be no meaningful settlement until a permanent homeland is established for the displaced Palestinians. Who more than the Israelis should be sympathetic to the desire of Palestinians for recognition and a home of their own?

One can understand Israel's reluctance to negotiate with the PLO, given that organization's repugnant record of terrorism and throat. One may also regret that a man who is an acknowledged terrorist chieftain is the

chosen spokesman for the Palestinian nationalists — a leader both admired and supported by the entire Arab world. If Israel continues to talk with Arafat and the PLO, the possibility of a durable peace.

I also believe there will be no Israel, no security for Israel, no draws from most of the lands it has since the 1967 war. Egypt and Syria more likely to passively and to forfeit that land than Israel will positions were reversed. While it will probably have to be made in borders, especially along the critical Golan Heights, the recent settlement that is to have no success.

At this point, concessions are in both camps to involve risk. In concessions is to risk more. In sides who hesitate might see admonition of the remarkable Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion peace with our neighbors. It will not reluctantly agree to will enthusiastically welcome hearts as essential for our country that is our only true security.

Senator Percy is ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Near Eastern and Middle East Affairs.

Joseph C. Harsch

Mr. Lee's common sense

We are indebted to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore for the most sensible thing said yet about the consequences in the world from the American refusal to save the Saigon government from final defeat at the hands of Hanoi.

While President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger were reassuring every VIP visitor who stopped by (and the list has been a long one) that the United States will keep its commitments, Mr. Lee suggested that it would be helpful for the President and the Congress to speak with one voice.

The statesmen of the world are no dummies. All of them have long since learned something about the way the American Constitution operates. They know without anyone having to tell them that a president in Washington can make valid commitments only by and with the consent of the Congress.

The American credibility about which Dr. Kissinger so worries these days results from the fact that President Nixon made commitments without the knowledge or consent of anyone in the Congress. The text of his letters to former President Thieu of Vietnam belong to an aberrant phase in American history. Mr. Nixon was certainly not the first American President to make private commitments but I know of no case in American history where any other President made such a strong commitment without any statement of congressional intent.

It is not surprising that what is now generally called the era of the "imperial presidency" began with the Kennedy administration. There was a growing assumption around the White House that a president could commit the United States by his own word.

Any president at any time can commit himself. He can say, quite properly, that under certain circumstances he will try to persuade the Congress to take some special course of action. But he cannot promise that the course of action will be taken. That must depend on the Congress. Mr. Nixon made a specific promise to President Thieu that in the event of a violation of the Paris agreements he would take military action.

That promise had come to seem normal around the White House by 1973. It would not have been normal in the pre-Kennedy period of American history. Eisenhower was extremely careful to operate foreign policy

exclusively within the limits of known congressional approval. President Truman was equally scrupulous. In the period just before Pearl Harbor President Roosevelt was widely accused of lagging behind public opinion. He had no intention of making a single warlike step without first being sure he had Congress and public opinion behind him.

The willingness of the United States to fulfill its commitments is not in question. But the ability of any president to make a secret commitment on his own responsibility is in tatters.

Prime Minister Lee has put his finger on this point. A presidential policy without the approval of Congress is worthless. It always should have been, and usually was, President Ford cannot regain the confidence of the outside world by merely asserting what will happen. He will regain it (insofar as it may have been lost) by practicing a foreign policy limited strictly to what Congress and public opinion will support.

Perhaps it would be a prudent thing to have a review of all existing American commitments. Let Congress go over the list and decide in each case whether the commitment should be confirmed or repudiated. Perhaps there has been too much in the way of easy commitments. Probably fewer than all the commitments on the books right now would survive such a review.

No one can actually know right now what the United States might do under all circumstances. I think we do know that it will sustain the NATO alliance and its members. It is committed to fight for South Korea by contract and by the fact of 38,000 American troops there now. (The U.S. Second Infantry Division is deployed between the frontier and Seoul.) The U.S. is bound both by treaty and by obvious self-interest to fight for Japan. Beyond that? There are some murky places on the map where the extent of the American commitment may well be fuzzy and uncertain.

Such uncertainty can be dangerous. It was fatal in 1960 when the North Koreans thought they could march South without any American intervention. They made a mistake. It is desirable, indeed it is urgently vital, to avoid the danger of someone making a similar mistake in the future. There should be no doubt about what the United States will or won't do.

Washington Letter



Courting Goldwater's support

By Geoffrey Sperling Jr.

They call it the "Goldwater factor" in this city. What it means is this: No single Republican outside the President is more influential than he. For this reason President Ford woos him, calling him on the phone from time to time to ask advice. And for this same reason those among the right wing who would like to have Mr. Ford deposed next year — among them Ronald Reagan — also court the grizzled warrior from Arizona. Thus it is that one of the most persistent questions being asked these days in the highest GOP circles, among leaders of varying ideologies, is this: "Where will Goldwater be in 1976? Will he lead a challenge aimed at displacing Gerald Ford?"

Already Mr. Goldwater seems to be giving his answer. He has said — flatly — that he will not support a conservative, third-party bid for the presidency. At the same time he is displeased with much of the thrust of the Ford administration. Specifically, he did not like the appointment of Nelson Rockefeller — although he and the Vice-President have now made their peace. And he is displeased with the size of the tax cut — and thinks the President should have vetoed it. More than anything, Goldwater takes the traditional right-wing position against deficit financing, thinking in Ford an advocate of this approach to solving economic problems. "Scratch the surface of the Ford programs and you always find the Keynes philosophy," is the way Goldwater is said to view the President's economic thinking — despite Mr. Ford's frequent admonitions against big spending and big deficits.

But, despite these misgivings about the Ford performance to date, Goldwater probably will be right behind the President in his bid for election next year. He said so recently on CBS's "Face the Nation," although he indicated this support was an "as-of-now" position; one he took rather reluctantly and only because he thought any Democrat that would oppose the President next year would be even more unacceptable to the Goldwater base.

What really holds Goldwater to Ford is this: he likes the cut of the man. He likes a person who looks him squarely in the eyes — as Ford does. He likes the firm Ford handshake.

Goldwater was somewhat of an oddball as a young man. And he is a sportsman. Thus, as one White House aide says, "The Ford-Goldwater relationship, the special bond between them, is athletes' always have."

New Senator Goldwater never lost kind of rapport with Richard Nixon. The two saw eye-to-eye on many issues. Thus when Goldwater decided to run for President, he was not alone. He was joined by a small group of Republicans who were elected to Congress and speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old, established politician. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is telling Goldwater to stay away from the Ford camp who are not the former California candidate. Goldwater feels that he wants the presidency himself and says so. He thinks Reagan is not to seek the White House. He does not see an indecisive man, "an aside says of Goldwater, right out and says he's running."

Goldwater is also close to one of his closest political friends — Senator Bryce Harlow. All this is to say that Goldwater remains a powerful force in the country. He now seems firmly in the camp. But the President will continue to keep up his warm personal relationship with the Senator. Goldwater remains the Goldwater. He will probably be the President's little enemy by the name of Mr. Goldwater's conservative beliefs.

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

Melvin Maddocks

Beastly friends

A friend confides he is simultaneously reading "Waterbury Down" and "Shardik" — conducting a calculated retreat from the human race into Richard Adams's world of super-best-selling rabbits and bears. And when he gets tired of rabbits or bears or just plain reading, he can always switch on television — can't he? — and view the latest underwater saga from Jacques Cousteau, the newest "Born Free" installment by Joy Adamson, or the latest field report on chimpanzees out of Jane Goodall.

It is as if — dizzied by the ever more complex twists of history — we envy the pastoral plotlessness, the generic repetition of animals' lives. Indeed we almost seem to envy them their superior character. For in our more reckless moments we come close to saying: "It wouldn't be a bad world at all — except for people."

The whale is the latest creature to receive our slightly romantic admiration.

"In the distance, a great white mass lazily rose, and rising higher and higher, and disentangling itself from the azure, at last gleamed before our prow like a snowslide, new slid from the hills. . . . Slowly it subsided and sank. Then once more arose, and silently gleamed. It seemed not a whale; and yet, is this Moby Dick?"

Thus occurs one of the great confrontations in American literature.

Is Melville's whale benign or sinister? "I doubt if even Melville knew exactly," D. H. Lawrence concluded. But Lawrence, as usual, had his own opinion: The whale, he maintained, is "warm-blooded, he is loveable."

Still another recent TV special ("Magnificent Monsters of the Deep") seemed to corroborate Lawrence. "Tender" and "affectionate" were the words applied by Roger Payne to the whales he studied so patiently off Argentina.

Why is it so important to convince ourselves these days that Nature has a good heart? Do we assume that if we can prove chimpanzees or lions or whales are reasonably kindly, reasonably innocent, then there is hope for men, too, despite our wars and rumors of wars?

But this hope leads to a further, well-discussed responsibility. If whales are, in fact, "tender" and

"affectionate," men ought to behave tenderly and affectionately toward them. Here we disembark from Melville's whaling ship into the deadly but scrupulous 20th century, where the earth and its scarred creatures seem to stand in moral judgment on their plunderers — on those the archaeologist Loren Eiseley calls the "world eaters."

As a young man, Dr. Eiseley climbed a difficult and dangerous cliff — losing his knapsack on the way up — hoping to discover in the remote cave near the top the archaeological find he dreamed of in those days. He found instead an owl's egg. He looked at the nest and imagined a prehistoric skull beneath it that would enlighten the world and make the Eiseley name a household word. Should he, then sacrifice the life of an unborn owl? No, he decided, and felt the better man for it. He had not become a "world eater."

What a complicated business this interpersonal, intercreature relationship can be! Do animals come under the heading of "neighbors" in our canon of ethical obligations? Even if they now and then behave as our "enemies," does it behoove us to behave as their "friends"?

With a new kind of self-consciousness we watch ourselves, and we watch the animals. And — like Dr. Eiseley, presumably, climbing down the cliff, returning from pre-history to the human race — we wonder: If I love an owl's egg, will I learn to love people, too?

Defusing the Mideast

By William E. Griffith

The following is excerpted from an article to appear in France's bimonthly *Politique Etrangere*.

A time bomb is ticking underneath the Kissinger policy in the Middle East. Partial disengagement agreements and Geneva conferences cannot hold off war indefinitely. A new Geneva conference will probably rapidly deadlock, on the Palestinian issue, or some other. Sooner or later the moment of truth will again arrive. Then, unless the United States imposes a settlement, the Arabs or the Israelis will precipitate another war and thereafter the Arabs another oil limitation.

Aside from doing something decisive about the energy problem, which it hasn't so far, what should the U.S. do?

Most importantly, it should, after full consultation with its allies, frame and announce its own policy for an overall Middle Eastern settlement.

This should provide, for the Arabs, near-total withdrawal by the Israelis from the occupied territories, including East Jerusalem, the West Bank, the Golan Heights, and Sharm el Sheikh. (Israel should be given minor territorial adjustments in the Laiban and be allowed to extend its sector of Jerusalem to give it access to the Wall.)

In return, the settlement should provide, for the Israelis, as close to iron-clad political and military guarantees of Israel (as of Arab) security thereafter as can be devised, including formal U.S. as well as (hopefully) Soviet and United Nations participation in them. (That Israel will consider these guarantees insufficient should not predetermine what the U.S. would consider to be adequate guarantees.)

The recent Indo-China debacle makes it even less likely that Israel will regard such U.S. guarantees as trustworthy. This Israeli view is understandable and from Israel's viewpoint perhaps correct. It is the most important immediate reason why the U.S. must try rapidly and hard to restore its damaged international credibility. But in the last analysis the U.S. must act according to its own, not Israel's estimate, of the reliability of

its own guarantees and the nature and extent of its own vital national interests.

There will be much U.S. congressional and public opposition to a U.S. commitment to guarantee Israel, and it will be fueled by Israeli opposition as well. For Jerusalem will prefer, now more than ever, territory to guarantees. But in my view it should be made, for the alternative is at best recurrent wars and oil limitations or at worst the destruction of Israel. Either or both is so contrary to U.S. interests and commitments that a firm U.S. treaty to prevent them is worthwhile.

How can the U.S. get such a plan for settlement adopted? As to Israeli evacuation of the occupied territories, it should privately make clear to Israel that it will suspend arms aid and private U.S. contributions unless and until Israel agrees to the above plan. Washington must be prepared to ride out all opposition, Israel-inspired and otherwise, to this course.

The plan must be implemented step by step: evacuation and guarantees should be gradual and according to a fixed timetable. The U.S. must also make clear that unless the Arabs recognize Israel's independence and security, within the 1967 boundaries, they will not get back the occupied territories; and, moreover, that the U.S. will undertake whatever measures are necessary, including military force, to break an oil limitation by the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, before or after a settlement, or an Arab attack against Israel after it in order to force Israeli territorial concessions over and beyond the 1967 frontiers.

The U.S. should make public, now, the terms of its plan for settlement. It must place a time limit on its step-by-step implementation. It must obtain Israeli and Arab acceptance of it. If this plan is implemented, war and oil limitation can be avoided. Soviet influence kept low in the Middle East, and peace and security brought to that area and increased in the world. If it is not, and war and oil limitation come again, the U.S. and its allies will lose, and so will Israel and the Arabs. Only the Soviets will win.

Mr. Griffith is a professor of political science at the Center for International Studies at MIT.

Why India took Sikkim

By Russell Brines

Washington
India has given clear indication that it intends to continue building the strongest possible independent military position in South Asia.

The point was underscored last September when New Delhi annexed its tiny Himalayan protectorate, Sikkim, and again recently when it was reported that Sikkim would be fully merged with India. The maneuver has produced little practical change in a long-standing relationship and made little sense as merely a territorial grab. But it has made considerable sense, from the Indian viewpoint, as a means of strengthening security along the northern flank facing China.

Indian officials, by this move, demonstrate they are not completely satisfied with the overwhelming military position they have built up in little more than a decade. India now maintains the world's fourth largest military establishment, backed by an impressive industrial base. It has a newly acquired nuclear capability. In 1971, Pakistan, an enemy in three wars, was virtually eliminated as a realistic opponent when the Indian Army helped to create Bangladesh from the former East Pakistan, leaving truncated West Pakistan with less than half of its former population and wealth.

But New Delhi sees massed Chinese troops in Tibet and western China as a continuing threat against which it must erect further defenses, largely on its own.

Sikkim and two other mountain kingdoms, Nepal and Bhutan, separate Tibet from eastern India and cover several potential invasion routes into India. These territories traditionally have been disputed between China and the rulers of India, whether British or Indian. All three are labeled in modern Chinese Communist schoolbooks as "barbaric" and "feudal." Chinese and Indian agents have waged undercover political warfare for the allegiance of the tribal and largely illiterate mountaineers for more than three decades.

The centerpiece of this buffer zone, Sikkim, provides an avenue into India's state of Assam through the Chumbi Valley, a pass through jagged mountains. Once under Chinese suzerainty, and later a British protectorate, the Delaware-sized kingdom became an

Indian protectorate in 1950. Long a Chinese pressure point, because of the Chumbi Valley, Sikkim was threatened by invasion in 1965 during a Peking propaganda campaign to help Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistan war. The ruler or chogyal called for help, and the Indians moved in a military force of some 25,000, who remained in the kingdom on permanent duty.

Incorporation of Sikkim probably will lead to further Indian efforts to tighten control over Bhutan and to increase Indian influence in Nepal. Chinese troops posted across the Thagla ridge in Bhutan to invade Assam in 1962, and so Indian security would be incomplete without plugging that invasion route. Bhutan, a kingdom of 891,000, has been dependent upon Indian defense since a Chinese threat in 1950 but has maintained semi-independence in other affairs. The larger kingdom of Nepal, with 11 million residents and its fierce Gurkha fighters, long has maintained a love-hate relationship with India. It has been a particularly significant arena of Sino-Indian skirmishing for position.

This new dimension in Indian preparedness underlines New Delhi's determination to create an unassailable military position, even if this involves big-power practices which it has condemned when used by other nations. The Indians clearly are anticipating the total withdrawal of British power from this area and a further reduction in the American presence. The time has passed, perhaps, when as in the past they will call for American naval and aerial help against Chinese threats. Further, the Indians will continue to depend upon Soviet arms and political support, but evidently they do not expect, and do not want, direct Soviet participation in a Chinese crisis.

By building a local power base with vigor and determination, without concern for world reaction, India is setting a pattern for regional dominance and security which other rising nations, like Iran, seem determined to adopt to protect themselves in the world's changing power relationships. This is the ultimate development of Nehru's original concept of nonalignment which once was so influential in the emergent world.

The writer, author of the "Indo-Pakistan Conflict," has covered Asian affairs for 35 years.